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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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CAR SHORTAGE SERIOUS PROBLEM IN NORTHWEST

Much Congestion at Shipping Points—Apple Prices Firmer—Codling Moth Cause of Much Damage.

A local report from the Northwest estimated that on Oct. 19 less than 15% of the required number of box cars and less than 40% of the necessary refrigerator cars were available to move crops in the State of Washington. Unusually favorable weather has been the saving factor in the situation, but with the possibility of freezing temperatures at any time the conditions were regarded as the most serious in years.

By retarding the movement of apples the car shortage had tended to limit supplies in eastern markets and to keep prices steady, but growers and shippers were greatly worried over the congestion in the orchards and at loading points.

COMPARISON OF SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the relative movement of apples from the Northwest during the early part of the past two seasons compared with shipments this fall. Although this year's commercial crop in the Northwestern States is about 30% larger than that of 1920, car-lot shipments so far have been about the same. The crop in 1921 was unusually large.

Northwestern Apple Shipments.

State.	1920-1921		1921-1922		1922-1923
	To Oct. 29.	Season total.	To Oct. 29.	Season total.	To Oct. 28.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Washington	8,004	21,639	14,759	32,937	8,248
Oregon	936	3,173	2,528	6,554	794
Idaho	1,307	2,783	4,182	5,825	1,414
Montana	234	430	520	688	211
Total	10,481	28,025	21,989	46,004	10,667

With f. o. b. prices of the best grades of fruit ranging 50¢–75¢ per box lower than a year ago, the apple market at Northwestern shipping points has fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits, according to recent reports from the Spokane field station of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Although some sales were made at higher figures prior to the beginning of the shipping season subject to approval at time of shipment, the market for medium to large sizes of the Extra Fancy grade on Sept. 7 ranged generally $1.25–$1.40 per box for Jonathans and $2.25–$2.35 for Delicious. During September, which is usually a quiet month, there was little activity throughout the Northwest because of the prospect of good crops in other fruit-shipping districts of the country. Best Jonathans declined to an average of $1.25 and Delicious ranged $1.75–$2.15, with most sales around $2. First quotations on Winesaps during the latter part of the month were mostly at $1.50, and Romes ranged $1.25–$1.40.

Shortly after the first of October the local f. o. b. market strengthened perceptibly and, although price advances were small, sales

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LIBERAL MOVEMENTS OF LAMBS INTO FEED LOTS

Feeder Shipments from Markets Augmented by Direct Trade Between Range and Corn Belt.

Movements of sheep and lambs to feed lots have been relatively heavy for some time past. This has been true despite the marked decrease in receipts at public stockyards. Although during the month of September receipts of sheep and lambs at public markets decreased 377,000 head, compared with the corresponding month of 1921, feeder shipments from those markets decreased only about 30,000.

Furthermore, during the first nine months of this year shipments of sheep and lambs back to the country for feeding showed an increase of 355,000 head, or more than 21% over the corresponding period last year, although there was a decrease in market receipts of 2,206,000 head, or nearly 13%. During the first three weeks of October this year feeder shipments from 12 important markets totaled 575,664 head compared with 390,853 a year ago, an increase of 184,811 head, or 47%.

BIG INCREASE AT DENVER.

That considerable numbers of feeders are going into Colorado feed lots is evidenced by the heavy movement through the Denver market. Feeder shipments from that point during September this year were almost double those of a year ago.

It seems probable, however, that shipments from public markets do not tell the whole story, as, according to information received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, there is a rather steady flow of sheep and lambs from the range direct to corn belt feed lots. Owing to the relatively high prices prevailing for sheep and wool, ewe lambs have for many months past been held on the range to replace aged breeding flocks. That the sheep man should be optimistic at the present time is only natural when it is considered that the top on lambs at Chicago during the week ending Oct. 28 was $14.75, compared with a top of $9.25 a year ago.

Furthermore, feeding lambs were quoted the same week at $14–$14.25, with an extreme top of $14.75. Some of them averaged as low as 47 lbs. in weight. A year ago the average price of feeder lambs was $7.68.

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Live Stock and Meats

LONG-FED NATIVE STEERS UP TO NEW HIGH PRICE LEVELS

Top of $13.60 Reached at Chicago—Hog Prices Registered Declines—Fat Lambs Lower.

Long-fed native beef steers were offered more sparingly than at any previous time this season and, selling in a class by themselves, registered new high prices for the year during the week ending Oct. 28. In fact, the top of $13.60 at Chicago was the highest in nearly two years. "Warmed-up" and short-fed bullocks were offered in liberal numbers at all markets and, competing with heavy receipts of western grassers, received severe price lashings. At Chicago such cattle closed without a stable trading basis and were unevenly 25¢–75¢ lower. Liquidation of short-fed steers probably indicated a desire on the part of finishers to accept present prices rather than risk longer feeding periods.

Marketings of western grassers, which included several shipments of Canadians, were seasonal and receipts of range cattle, although very liberal, were probably restricted by a shortage of cars and motive power. At Chicago practically all classes of killing cattle sold lower, heavy feeders declining in sympathy with a decline in fat steer prices. The countryward movement of such cattle, however, as well as of stocker steers, was liberal.

ALL CLASSES OF HOGS DECLINE.

Hog values receded to January levels at most markets. All classes of hogs declined and at Chicago the week-end top was $9. A feature of the closing hog trade was increased marketings of lights and light lights and the improved quality and condition of such classes over that of two weeks ago. The recent price disparity between light lights and medium and heavy butchers was partly erased. Shippers were fairly active buyers, their demands centering largely on light hogs and pigs. Domestic outlet for pork continued broad and exporters bought fairly liberally. In the dressed pork trade heavy loins commanded a premium over light weights.

Fat-lamb prices worked lower, declines at Chicago amounting to 10¢–15¢. The closing top on fat natives was $14.65, compared with $14.75, which was the extreme high mark for the week. Best westerns stopped at $14.50, the bulk of range lambs going to killers at $14–$14.40. Feeder lambs reached $14.75 for the second time this season, but sold off largely 25¢–40¢ from the high time in sympathy with declines on fat stock.

The feeder movement of all species of live stock continued broad, although finishers demanded lower prices. Feeder cattle, and particularly stocker and feeder steers, moved freely to corn-belt feed lots, and feeder lambs were in active demand at all markets. At Chicago heavy feeder steers declined 25¢–40¢. Good light stockers were scarce and held about steady. The movement of range lambs, contracted by finishers early in the season, to feed lots in Colorado and Nebraska was liberal. Wool prices continued their recent buoyant trend, and hides worked higher. Stock pigs at Kansas City and St. Paul were in fairly active demand by finishers at $8.50–$8.75 mostly.

Receipts at 10 large markets for the week were approximately 338,000 cattle, 544,000 hogs, and 317,000 sheep, compared with 311,374 cattle, 486,463 hogs, and 317,763 sheep a week earlier, and 248,897 cattle, 545,872 hogs, and 315,897 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—The top matured native beef steers which sold at Chicago at $13.60 were Shorthorns averaging 1,474 lbs. The next highest price at that market was $13.55 paid for 42 head averaging 1,431 lbs. Numerous loads sold at $13.25–$13.50, the inside figure constituting the high mark for long yearlings. Supply of topnotch steers was comparatively scanty and sales below $12 predominated. Liberal offerings of short-fed steers, which came in competition with western grassers, created a situation in which the former were without a stable market basis. Liquidation of short-fed and "warmed-up" bullocks selling from $8.50–$11.50 was broad, arrivals coming from practically all corn-belt States. Grain-fed grassers from the Mineral Point, Wis., district sold upward to $12.25, plain grassers from that section going downward to $8.50 and below. Common native grass steers unsuitable for further development went for slaughter as low as $7. At Kansas City many "warmed-up" steers sold to killers within a price spread of $7–$8, plain Kansas grassers turning at $5.25–$5.90 mostly.

EXTREMELY HEAVY RUN.

The Monday run at Chicago of 33,924 head was the largest for a single day since Nov. 15, 1920, and the run for the week was the largest since the third week of November, 1920.

At Chicago the run of western grassers was the heaviest of the season, amounting to approximately 24,000 head including 3,100 Canadians. Marketings of western grassers at that market for the season so far have been greatly in excess of the corresponding period a year ago, total receipts for the present season to date being approximately 154,000 as compared with 99,840 last year. Bulk of the western grassers offered at Chicago sold at $6.50–$7.50. Closing prices were generally steady to 25¢ lower. A few loads of western grassers sold at $8–$8.65 and a two-load lot of heavy Montana steers brought $9, which was the top

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FRESH MEAT RETAILERS BUY SPARINGLY; TRADE UNEVEN

Supplies of All Meats with Possible Exception of Choice Veal Ample at All Markets.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Fresh-meat trade during the week ending Oct. 27 was uneven and prices fluctuated both at eastern markets and Chicago. Weather conditions were favorable but retail trade was slow and retailers purchased sparingly. With the possible exception of choice veal, meat supplies were ample.

Beef.—Receipts of choice steers, although of small volume, proved excessive for the limited demand, and for the first time in several weeks prices declined. Other grades were more plentiful and were in better demand. At eastern markets prices were generally unchanged, while all grades were 50¢–$1 lower at Chicago. The supply of grass steer beef was fairly liberal. Heavy kinds sold fairly well, but lighter weights were draggy.

LIGHT SUPPLY OF COW BEEF.

Cows were in light supply at eastern markets, and found a fair outlet at steady to strong prices. At Chicago bulk of the cow beef offered was of low grade, good cows forming only a small percentage of the supply. Closing prices were 50¢–$1 lower. Bulls were practically unchanged, supplies being light and the demand limited. Kosher beef trade was fair, closing prices being around $1 lower at New York and steady elsewhere.

Veal.—Desirable lightweight veal of good and choice grades sold readily at firm to higher prices at eastern markets. Heavy veal and sides were offered in liberal numbers and met with a fair demand. At Chicago supplies were liberal, but sufficient demand developed to maintain a steady market.

Lamb.—The moderate receipts of lamb at eastern markets consisted largely of good and choice grades. Buyers purchased sparingly, which resulted in accumulations of stocks and lower prices. Conditions at Chicago were similar, an opening advance of $1 on Monday being lost later in the week. Closing prices were $2–$4 lower at Boston, steady at New York and Chicago, and $1–$2

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS, WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

Market.	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	254	$9.09	229	$9.03	232	$8.89	235	$8.72	246	$8.53	255	$8.50	240	$8.83	246	$8.97	231	$7.59
E. St. Louis	190	9.58	192	9.37	188	9.30	188	9.00	188	8.88	196	8.85	190	9.17	192	9.47	191	7.70
Kansas City	214	8.94	207	8.68	213	8.43	211	8.37	205	8.21	206	8.10	210	8.50	206	8.83	215	7.44
Omaha	274	8.59	275	8.51	273	8.25	275	8.00	269	7.86	277	7.72	274	8.17	277	8.27	261	6.89
S. St. Joseph	254	8.65	224	8.68	229	8.28	237	8.07	224	8.10	233	8.07	232	8.32	231	8.60	....	.....
S. St. Paul	239	8.71	211	8.70	216	8.63	217	8.35	228	8.15	219	7.94	221	8.49	219	8.42	224	6.76

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	99,413	33,282	66,131	134,254	23,471	110,783	87,629	36,936	50,693
Denver[1]	25,545	21,643	2,541	5,066	356	4,712	132,426	111,636	6,234
East St. Louis	48,899	27,100	23,607	77,459	28,881	44,666	12,687	3,588	7,418
Fort Worth[1]	36,714	12,832	22,553	11,679	3,186	6,564	11,184	8,681	829
Indianapolis[1]	16,122	8,142	4,888	58,337	20,873	36,314	3,557	1,496	1,638
Kansas City	110,753	61,576	42,482	51,572	13,711	34,280	39,800	22,166	20,716
Oklahoma City	10,125	3,734	5,402	7,344	1,644	6,581	726	708	260
Omaha	55,449	34,878	18,634	37,088	5,346	31,384	75,373	37,363	33,104
St. Joseph	19,008	7,559	11,641	33,685	6,458	25,314	21,341	7,954	11,550
St. Paul[1]	42,231	21,523	21,946	65,694	11,027	52,692	28,247	11,624	11,258
Sioux City	19,557	16,476	4,183	21,527	8,080	12,389	9,335	3,543	4,332
Wichita[1]	10,808	7,668	2,555	9,874	1,395	8,221	1,422	1,008	255
Total	494,624	256,413	226,563	513,579	124,428	373,900	423,727	246,703	148,287
Previous week	466,707	244,242	214,413	458,590	123,566	330,884	423,604	257,201	141,578

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 27.

higher at Philadelphia. Small lots of frozen imported lamb sold at $20–$21 at New York.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were light and under a good demand prices on desirable kinds strengthened. An increased supply late in the week resulted in some declines from the high spot. Heavy fat ewes and bucks were slow, but brought steady to firm prices. A few lots of frozen wethers sold at $17 at New York. At Chicago moderate offerings were disposed of at steady prices. At eastern markets closing prices were $1–$2 higher than at the close of the preceding week.

Pork.—Receipts of fresh pork at eastern markets were moderate and prices were generally firm, heavy loins advancing $3–$4 per 100 lbs. at New York and Philadelphia. Light loins were offered freely, but were in poor demand as compared with medium and heavy weights. Offerings at Chicago were not excessive, but were at all times ample for the limited demand. Compared with the close of the preceding week, Boston and Chicago were unchanged, New York steady to $4 higher, and Philadelphia $1–$4 higher. Other fresh cuts were steady to $1 higher with the exception of a 50¢–$1 decline on picnics at Chicago.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Boston during the week ending Oct. 28 amounted to 4,652 bales, weighing 989,515 lbs., valued at $430,642. Imports through the port of Philadelphia during the same week amounted to 1,740 bales, weighing 738,558 lbs., valued at $148,333.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, October 27, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	16,271	.....	30,574
Denver	19,208	425	100,006
East St. Louis	13,731	.....	1,197
Fort Worth	6,314	276	5,393
Indianapolis	1,480	41	12
Kansas City	49,284	3,180	17,632
Oklahoma City	2,566	.....	119
Omaha	31,798	323	29,266
St. Joseph	7,156	164	7,335
St. Paul	15,085	7,748	2,846
Sioux City	13,912	.....	2,765
Wichita	7,668	1,395	1,008
Total	184,473	13,552	198,153
Previous week	176,614	15,230	212,948
Same week last year	148,816	7,467	152,773
State destination:			
Arkansas	38	.....	.....
California	412	1,016	.....
Colorado	10,674	69	81,467
Florida	22	.....	.....
Georgia	10	.....	.....
Illinois	24,494	1,753	13,068
Indiana	7,937	41	8,672
Iowa	39,197	2,636	15,263
Kansas	20,914	308	10,175
Kentucky	652	.....	244
Louisiana	.....	131	.....
Maryland	267	.....	.....
Michigan	2,845	.....	9,470
Minnesota	1,607	622	3,012
Missouri	25,562	1,147	14,348
Montana	790	.....	.....
Nebraska	29,076	267	29,038
New Jersey	.....	3,164	.....
New York	333	2,398	2,627
Ohio	6,041	.....	8,111
Oklahoma	2,298	.....	119
Pennsylvania	5,307	.....	.....
South Carolina	79	.....	.....
South Dakota	1,711	.....	.....
Texas	2,289	.....	678
Utah	45	.....	.....
Virginia	64	.....	.....
Wisconsin	1,307	.....	1,847
Wyoming	502	.....	14
Total	184,473	13,552	198,153

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	South St. Joseph.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.						
Beef steers:						
Medium and heavy (1,001 lbs. up)—						
Choice and prime	$11.75–13.70	$11.25–13.00	$11.00–13.00	$11.00–13.00	$11.00–12.50	.....
Good	9.25–11.75	10.00–11.25	8.65–11.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	.....
Medium	7.35– 9.25	7.00–10.00	6.50– 8.65	7.00– 9.00	6.50– 9.00	$6.50–8.25
Common	5.50– 7.35	5.00– 7.00	4.65– 6.50	5.00– 7.00	4.85– 6.50	5.25–6.50
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—						
Choice and prime	11.65–13.35	11.25–13.00	10.75–12.40	10.75–13.00	10.75–12.40	.....
Good	9.15–11.65	9.75–11.25	8.15–10.75	8.75–10.75	8.75–10.75	.....
Medium	7.25– 9.15	6.75– 9.75	6.25– 8.15	6.75– 8.75	6.25– 8.75	6.50–8.25
Common	5.50– 7.25	4.75– 6.75	4.15– 6.25	5.00– 6.75	4.00– 6.25	5.00– 6.50
Butcher cattle:						
Heifers, common-choice	4.60–10.00	4.00–10.50	3.75– 8.65	4.25– 9.00	4.00– 9.00	3.75– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	3.50– 8.00	3.50– 6.50	3.25– 6.10	3.50– 6.50	3.50– 6.50	3.25– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.50– 6.35	3.50– 6.50	2.90– 4.65	3.00– 6.00	3.00– 5.75	3.00– 5.50
Canners and cutters:						
Cows and heifers	2.60– 3.50	2.00– 3.50	1.90– 3.25	2.25– 3.50	2.25– 3.50	2.25– 3.00
Canner steers	3.50– 4.00	2.75– 3.50	2.00– 3.50	2.50– 4.00	.....	2.75– 3.50
Veal calves:						
Light and med. wt., med.-choice	7.75–10.50	6.00– 9.50	6.75–10.00	7.50– 9.75	6.75– 9.50	4.50– 8.75
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.25– 7.00	3.50– 8.00	3.50– 6.75	4.50– 7.75	4.25– 8.50	3.50– 6.00
Feeder steers:						
1,001 lbs. up, common-choice	5.50– 7.90	5.50– 7.50	5.00– 8.10	5.25– 7.50	5.00– 8.00	4.50– 7.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.40– 7.90	5.25– 7.50	5.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.50	4.75– 8.00	4.00– 7.50
Stocker cattle:						
Steers, common-choice	4.35– 8.00	3.50– 7.25	4.00– 8.00	4.75– 7.65	3.50– 7.50	3.00– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25– 5.40	2.75– 5.00	2.75– 5.75	3.25– 5.50	3.00– 5.50	2.75– 5.00
Calves—						
Good and choice	.....	6.25– 7.50	6.75– 7.75	6.75– 7.75	.....	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.00– 6.00	3.50– 6.50	4.25– 6.75	.....	.....
HOGS.						
Top	8.50	8.35	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.85
Bulk of sales	8.00– 8.40	8.20– 8.35	7.50– 7.95	6.85– 7.85	7.40– 7.90	7.25– 7.85
Heavy wt. (251 lbs. up), common-choice	8.00– 8.50	7.75– 8.25	7.40– 7.95	7.35– 7.90	7.60– 8.00	7.25– 7.75
Med. wt. (201–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.35– 8.50	8.10– 8.35	7.50– 8.00	7.60– 8.00	7.65– 7.55	7.50– 7.85
Light wt. (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.15– 8.40	8.10– 8.30	7.55– 7.90	7.50– 7.90	7.50– 7.90	7.65– 7.85
Lt. lts. (131–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.15– 8.40	8.10– 8.35	7.60– 7.85	.....	.....	7.65– 7.85
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.30– 7.65	7.00– 7.35	6.75– 7.00	6.85– 7.25	6.75– 6.90	7.00– 7.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up), rough	6.85– 7.40	6.75– 7.00	6.50– 6.75	6.50– 6.90	7.00– 7.15	6.75– 7.00
Pigs (150 lbs. down)	8.40– 8.50	8.00– 8.60	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 8.25
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50– 8.25	8.00– 8.60	7.00– 8.00	.....	8.00– 8.25
SHEEP.						
Lambs:						
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.75–14.15	11.50–14.25	12.50–13.90	12.00–14.00	12.50–14.15	12.00–13.50
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00–13.25
Culls and common	8.75–12.50	6.75–11.50	8.50–12.25	8.50–12.00	8.00–12.25	8.00–11.00
Feeding lambs	12.50–14.00	.....	12.00–13.00	11.75–13.25	.....	9.50–13.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.50–12.75	8.00–12.00	8.25–11.50	8.75–11.50	8.00–11.75	9.00–11.75
Wethers, medium-prime	6.50– 9.50	6.00– 8.75	6.25– 8.00	6.00– 8.50	6.00– 7.75	6.00– 9.00
Ewes:						
Medium, good and choice	4.50– 7.75	4.00– 6.50	4.75– 7.00	4.75– 7.00	4.00– 7.00	5.00– 6.75
Culls and common	2.75– 5.25	1.50– 4.00	1.50– 4.50	2.50– 4.50	1.50– 4.00	2.00– 4.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	5.00–10.75	5.00– 8.50	5.50– 9.25	5.50–10.50	.....	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	4.00– 5.50	.....	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Oct. 31.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 31.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 3.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$17.00–17.50	$17.00–18.00	$17.50–18.00	$19.00–19.50	$19.00–20.00	$19.00–20.00
Good	15.00–16.50	15.50–16.50	16.00–17.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00
Medium	13.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	11.00–15.00
Common	9.00–11.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–12.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–10.00
Cows—						
Good	10.00–11.00	10.50–11.00	12.00–13.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	12.00–14.00
Medium	8.00– 9.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–11.00
Common	7.00– 7.50	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 9.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	8.00– 9.00	8.00–10.00	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	7.00– 8.00	7.00– 8.00	.....
Common	5.75– 6.25	6.25– 6.50	6.00– 6.50	6.00– 7.00	6.00– 7.00	6.75– 7.25
Fresh veal:						
Choice	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–22.00	19.00–22.00	21.00–23.00
Good	16.00–17.00	16.00–17.00	17.00–19.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–19.00
Medium	12.00–14.00	12.00–14.00	14.00–16.00	13.00–15.00	11.00–14.00	13.00–16.00
Common	8.00–10.00	8.00–10.00	10.00–13.00	10.00–12.00	9.00–10.00	10.00–12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	21.00–22.00	24.00–25.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–26.00	26.00–28.00	29.00–30.00
10–12 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	23.00–24.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–25.00	24.00–27.00	27.00–29.00
12–14 lbs. average	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–24.00	22.00–25.00	24.00–25.00
14–16 lbs. average	18.00–19.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–21.00	21.00–23.00	20.00–23.00	19.00–22.00
16 lbs. and over	17.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	20.00–22.00	19.00–22.00	18.00–20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00–14.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–18.00	16.00–18.00	16.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	12.50–13.50	13.00–14.00	12.50–13.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–14.50
6–8 lbs. average	11.50–12.50	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.00	14.00–14.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00
Butts—						
Boston style	17.50–18.00	17.50–18.00	17.50–19.00	18.00–21.00	18.00–21.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	25.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	28.00–29.00	25.00–27.00	28.00–30.00	27.00–28.00
Good	23.00–24.00	24.00–25.00	27.00–28.00	24.00–26.00	26.00–27.00	25.00–26.00
Medium	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	24.00–26.00	22.00–24.00	23.00–25.00	22.00–24.00
Common	17.00–20.00	17.00–20.00	16.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	16.00–20.00
Mutton—						
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	14.00–16.00	15.00–17.00
Medium	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	10.00–12.00	13.00–15.00	12.00–13.00	13.00–14.00
Common	7.00– 9.00	7.00– 9.00	7.00– 9.00	9.00–11.00	9.00–10.00	8.00–12.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 394.)

on westerns for the week. Feeder dealers bought liberally of the western contingent, absorbing the bulk of the stockers and feeders at $6.25–$7.25 and paying upward to $8 for a few loads of desirable heavy feeders. Good western stockers sold upward to $8.25. Well-bred New Mexico stock steers turned rather freely at Kansas City at $7.50–$8, while desirable feeding heifers from the same State brought $5.50.

Price fluctuations on fat she stock were numerous. At Chicago beef cows and heifers closed 25¢–50¢ lower, beef heifers selling under $7 suffering a still greater decline. Beef cows selling from $4–$5.50 like light, "warmed-up" and short-fed steers were without a dependable outlet. A few prime heavy kosher cows sold upward to $8.50 and $9. Canners and cutters displayed more stability than beef cows and heifers but closed weak to 15¢ lower. Most sales ranged $2.85–$3. Bulls declined largely 25¢. Western bulls were numerous and shipping outlet for these was narrow. Bulk of bologna bulls at the close sold largely at $3.75–$4.15. Beef bulls shared the decline.

Veal calves declined almost daily and at the close, when packers were taking the bulk of the desirable vealers around $10.50–$10.75, values were largely $1 lower than a week earlier. Shipping demand for heavy calves abated and that kind shared the decline.

SHIPPPING DEMAND SLACKENS.

Hogs.—Increased offerings of new-crop hogs arrived at market centers. Shipping demand, interfered with to some extent by a shortage of cars, was at lower ebb than a week earlier and values broke sharply. At the close prices were back to January levels.

Premiums recently commanded by medium and heavy butchers over lights and light lights were partly erased, due generally to improvement in quality and condition of the first two classes. The new crop of corn has matured and hogs are receiving drier corn rations than recently, the natural result being a betterment in flesh condition which was promptly rewarded by buyers. The relative strength developed by light lights was shared by pigs and shipper demand for that class was insistent. At St. Louis there were times when light pigs outsold all other classes. Offerings of 200–220-lb. hogs increased at most of the river markets and at St. Paul and the average weight at the latter market increased.

The week's downturn was largely seasonal, reflecting an excess of receipts over demand. Lard sold off but dressed pork prices were well maintained and heavy loins scored an advance. Loins weighing from 10 to 14 lbs. were in the vanguard from the demand standpoint and usually outsold the lighter kinds. Foreign demand for the product assumed more satisfactory proportions.

On the low day of the week the top was $9 which was $1 above the low point reached last January. The average price for the low day last week, however, was $8.53 compared with an average cost of $7.12 at the low point in January.

Although comparatively scarce, packing grades comprised a fair proportion of the arrivals, particularly at Chicago. Such hogs shared in the general decline, selling off largely 25¢–50¢ for the week. Pacific coast packers bought light hogs at St. Paul. Stock pigs sold largely at $8.50–$8.75 both at St. Paul and Kansas City.

Sheep.—Fluctuating within narrow price ranges, both native and western lambs closed largely 10¢–15¢ lower. Declines in live prices followed in the wake of an uneven dressed lamb market which was probably weakened somewhat by importations of both fresh and frozen carcasses from Canada. Advances in dressed mutton were reflected in higher live sheep prices, upturns of 25¢–50¢ being in evidence at most markets.

Feeder lamb prices advanced to $14.75 at Chicago under seasonal scarcity of western feeders. There was an increase in receipts of fed western lambs. At the high time top feeder lamb prices were 25¢ above top westerns going for slaughter and on a parity with choice natives which sold to city butchers. Feeder prices equaled the year's highest prices for such stock.

Choice fed western lambs at Chicago reached $14.60, some shorn stock selling upward to $13.65. Native culls at that market advanced largely 50¢, selling generally at $10–$10.50. Fed yearling wethers scored $13, heavier and less desirable finished offerings making $11–$12.75, according to weight and flesh condition. Feeding yearlings went to finishers at $11–$11.35. Aged wethers were practically absent, a few 2-year-olds cashing upward to $9.50.

Opening, Monday, Oct. 30.—Marketings of all kinds of live stock were rather liberal and prices, for the most part, worked lower. Exceptions were strictly good and choice matured native beef steers and yearlings which were comparatively scarcest of the season. Beef steers were draggy and weak to 15¢ lower, while hogs and fat lambs declined largely 25¢.

Matured, long-fed, native beef steers topped at $13.40, hogs topped at $9.05, and peak prices on fat lambs were $14.15. Feeder lambs topped at $14 with bulk of western lambs eligible for country outlet at $13.70–$13.85. A week earlier best feeder lambs cashed at $14.75.

Free liquidation of "warmed-up" and short-fed native steers continued. Bulk of these sold at $9–$11.75. A majority of the western grassers turned within a spread of $6.25–$7.25. Heavy feeder steers were dull and 25¢ lower. Light stockers were in fairly active demand and held steady. Veal calves declined largely 40¢, desirable vealers selling on a $10 basis.

Bulk of the good butcher hogs turned at $8.70–$8.90, the latter figure being the practical top. Packing sows sold largely at $7–$7.65. Fat sheep were scarce and held steady.

Alfalfa and prairie hay prices have averaged the highest in May during the past 10 years.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.	Sept. 29.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average..	$21.00-22.50	$20.00-23.00	$22.00-23.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average..	23.50-25.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average....	15.00-17.50	14.00-17.50	14.00-16.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average....	29.00-30.50	29.50-31.50	28.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average....	34.50-36.50	35.00-36.50	33.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average..	17.00-17.50	17.00-17.75	16.25-17.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average..	13.50-13.75	11.00-13.75	12.25-13.25
Pure lard, tierces	13.00-14.25	13.50-15.00	13.00-14.00
Compound lard, tierces.....	11.75-12.50	11.50-12.50	11.00-12.00

Costs More to Produce Hogs Now Than a Year Ago.

Based on a hog and corn ratio, it now costs approximately $2.64 more per 100 lbs. to produce hogs than it did a year ago. Using Chicago prices throughout, No. 2 Mixed cash corn sold during the week ending Oct. 28 at 71½¢–72½¢ per bu. compared with a range of 48¢–48½¢ for the corresponding week a year ago. If a ratio of 11 bus. of corn be allowed for the production of 100 lbs. of pork, the production cost of pork this year is approximately $7.92, compared with $5.28 a year ago.

The average price of shipper and packer droves of hogs during the fourth week of October this year was approximately $8.90 per 100 lbs., compared with $7.58 for the corresponding week in 1921. Comparing the market price with the cost of production in terms of corn, it is found that the margin of profit this year is 98¢ compared with a margin of $2.30 per 100 lbs. a year ago. In other words, although hogs are now selling $1.32 higher than they were a year ago, the margin of profit based on the hog and corn ratio is $1.32 less per 100 lbs. than it was a year ago.

Viewing the matter from another angle, present prices of hogs are returning to the producer a price of 81¢ per bu. for the corn fed, which is approximately 9¢ over the cash market value, whereas a year ago hogs were returning 69¢ per bu. for the corn consumed, which was 21¢ above the cash market price.

Changes in Numbers of Hogs and Cattle on Farms During September.

The number of hogs on farms of the United States is estimated to have increased 7.5% in September, as compared with an increase of 4.5% in September a year ago, 4.1% two years ago, and 4.9% three years ago.

Cattle decreased during September 0.7%, as compared with a decrease of 0.2% in September a year ago, 1.9% two years ago, and 1.7% three years ago.

The accompanying table gives the trend of births and movement of cattle and hogs in the United States between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 of the past four years. Estimates are based upon reports from about 10,000 sample farms distributed throughout the United States, each farm reporting actual numbers and changes on the individual farm. The totals are reduced to percentages of the numbers on hand Jan. 1 of each year, that is, 100.0 for each year represents the number on farms on January of the year indicated.

Item.	1919	1920	1921	1922
CATTLE.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
On farms Jan. 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jan. 1 to Oct. 1:				
Births.....	43.4	37.4	35.0	35.4
Brought on farms.....	25.5	20.6	18.1	21.9
Moved off farms.	53.7	47.8	40.2	43.5
Farm slaughter..	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.6
Farm deaths....	5.6	5.9	3.9	4.8
Remaining Oct. 1...	105.3	100.4	105.4	105.4
HOGS.				
On farms Jan. 1.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Jan. 1 to Oct. 1:				
Births.....	148.3	129.4	136.6	142.2
Brought on farms.....	29.8	25.4	24.1	27.1
Moved off farms.	112.6	90.6	90.9	91.5
Farm slaughter..	15.8	15.6	15.3	13.8
Farm deaths....	22.1	24.1	23.6	29.7
Remaining Oct. 1...	127.7	124.5	130.9	134.3

Foreign Markets

PRODUCTION OF CEREAL CROPS IN YUGOSLAVIA HAS DROPPED

Estimated Output of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, and Barley Far Below 1921 and Prewar Years.

The 1922 cereal crops of Yugoslavia will fall 20,000,000 bus. short of the 1921 crops and nearly 100,000,000 bus. below the prewar average for the same territory, according to a report recently received from the agricultural commissioner of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who is now in the Balkan countries investigating agricultural and economic conditions.

The cereals included in this calculation are wheat, rye, corn, oats, and barley. The estimated production of these crops for 1922, compared with that of 1921 and the prewar average for the territory now comprising the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, is shown in the following table compiled from the latest official and other available sources.

Cereal Production In Yugoslavia.

	Pre-war average.[1]	1921	1922
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	63,662,750	51,809,185	48,250,000
Rye	10,143,224	6,263,374	7,100,000
Barley	20,228,836	13,377,827	13,050,000
Oats	33,516,741	18,906,402	16,200,000
Corn	111,896,808	73,787,911	57,400,000

[1] The years for which prewar averages are computed are not definitely stated in the report. In some districts the average covers the years 1905–1909, in others the figures represent the 1908–1912 average.

The food and seed requirements for the population of Yugoslavia and the influences that have determined the internal and external trade are briefly discussed in this report. Among other things it points out the tendency on the part of the peasants of Yugoslavia to increase their live stock holdings, and as a result they have been planting more corn and sowing less wheat and rye than in former years.

Transportation is inadequate to transfer grain from the areas north of the Danube where there is a surplus to the areas in the southern part of the country where there is a deficit. Inquiries have been made by Dalmatian merchants as to the possibility of importing grain from the United States through Adriatic ports.

The report of the department's agricultural commissioner also describes the social and economic changes and their effect upon agriculture in that country. Detailed statistics comparing the present acreage and production in the various districts with the prewar average for the same territory will be found in the chapters relating to each district. Copies of this report in mimeographed form may be obtained upon application to the Foreign Section, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Report F. S. No. 24.

Large Apple Crop in Switzerland.

The commercial apple crop of Switzerland for 1922 is estimated to be larger than for any of the three preceding years and nearly four times as large as the 1921 crop.

The date crop of Tunis is expected to be good this year according to a statement of officials of the Tunisian Government.

NEW TARIFF RATES ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Commodity.	Tariff act, 1913.	Emergency tariff act.	Par.	Tariff act, 1922.
Animals:				
Cattle	Free	30% ad valorem	701	1½¢–2¢ per lb.
Horses and mules	10% ad valorem		714	Worth $150 or less, $30 per head; others 20% ad valorem.
Sheep	Free	$1–$2 per head	702	$2 per head.
Swine	do		703	½¢ per lb.
For breeding	do	Free	1506	Free.
Beans	25¢ per bu. (par. 197)	2¢ per lb.[1]	763	½¢–1¾¢ per lb.
Breadstuffs:				
Wheat	Free	35¢ per bu	729	30¢ per bu.
Wheat flour	do	26% ad valorem	729	78¢ per 100 lbs.
Rye	do		728	15¢ per bu.
Corn or maize	do	15¢ per bu. of 56 lbs	724	15¢ per bu.
Oats	6¢ per bu		726	15¢ per bu.
Barley	15¢ per bu		722	20¢ per bu.
Buckwheat	Free		723	10¢ per 100 lbs.
Rice	⅝¢–1¢ per lb	1¢–2¢ per lb	727	1½¢–2¢ per lb.
Rice flour, rice meal, etc.	¼¢ per lb	¼¢ per lb	727	½¢ per lb.
Paddy rice	¾¢ per lb	¾¢ per lb	727	1¢ per lb.
Cotton, raw	Free	7¢ per lb. (staple of 1⅜ in. or more).	1560	Free.
Dairy products:				
Butter and butter substitutes.	2½¢ per lb	6¢ per lb	709	8¢ per lb.
Cheese and cheese substitutes.	20% ad valorem	23% ad valorem	710	5¢ per lb. but not less than 25% ad valorem.
Milk:				
Fresh	Free	2¢ per gal	707	2½¢ per gal.
Cream	do	5¢ per gal	707	20¢ per gal. (with exceptions).
Preserved or condensed.	do	2¢ per lb	708	1¢–3¢ per lb.
Eggs of poultry	do		713	8¢ per doz.
Dried	10¢ per lb		713	18¢ per lb.
Frozen or otherwise prepared.	2¢ per lb		713	6¢ per lb.
Fruits and nuts:				
Apples, green or ripe	10¢ per bu. of 50 lbs	30¢ per bu	734	25¢ per bu. of 50 lbs.
Cherries:				
Green or ripe	do	3¢ per lb	737	2¢ per lb.
Lemons:				
In packages	18¢–70¢ per package	2¢ per lb	743	2¢ per lb.
In bulk	½¢ per lb			
Almonds:				
Shelled	4¢ per lb		754	14¢ per lb.
Unshelled	3¢ per lb		754	4¾¢ per lb.
Peanuts:				
Shelled	¾¢ per lb	3¢ per lb	757	4¢ per lb.
Unshelled	⅜¢ per lb	do	757	3¢ per lb.
Walnuts:				
Shelled	4¢ per lb		758	12¢ per lb.
Unshelled	2¢ per lb		758	4¢ per lb.
Hay and feed:				
Hay	$2 per ton		777	$4 per ton.
Straw	50¢ per ton		777	$1 per ton.
Bran and shorts	Free		730	15% ad valorem.
Honey	10¢ per gal		716	3¢ per lb.
Hops	16¢ per lb		778	24¢ per lb.
Meats:				
Fresh or frozen—				
Beef and veal	Free	2¢ per lb	701	3¢ per lb.
Lamb and mutton	do	do	702	4¢ per lb. and 2½¢ per lb.
Pork	do	do	703	2¢ per lb.
All kinds, prepared or preserved, n.s.p.f.	do	25% ad valorem	706	20% ad valorem.
Oilcake	do		1,629	Free.
Oils (vegetable):				
Peanut	6¢ per gal	26¢ per gal	55	4¢ per lb.
Cottonseed oil	Free	20¢ per gal	55	3¢ per lb.
Coconut oil—				
Crude	do	do	55	2¢ per lb.
Refined	3½¢ per lb	do	55	Do.
Soy bean	Free	do	55	2½¢ per lb.
Olive oil—				
Bulk	20¢ per gal	40¢ per gal	54	6½¢ per lb. (n. s. p. f.).
In containers	30¢ per gal	50¢ per gal	54	7½¢ per lb.
Linseed oil	10¢ per gal		54	3.3¢ per lb.
Castor	12¢ per gal		54	3¢ per lb.
Seeds:				
Flaxseed	20¢ per bu. of 56 lbs	30¢ per bu. of 56 lbs	760	40¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.
Castor beans	15¢ per bu. of 50 lbs		760	½¢ per lb.
Soy beans	Free		760	Do.
Cotton seed	do		760	½¢ per lb.
Sugars:[2]				
Not over 75°	0.985¢ per lb	1.16¢ per lb	501	1.24¢ per lb.
Each additional degree		0.04¢ per lb	501	0.046¢ per lb.
Sugar beets	5% ad valorem		764	80¢ per ton.
Tobacco[2]	$1.85 and $2.50 per lb. / $0.35 and $0.50 per lb.	$2.35 and $3.00 per lb. / $0.35 and $0.50 per lb.	601	$2.10 per lb. and $2.75 per lb. / $0.35 per lb. and $0.50 per lb.
Vegetables:				
Onions	20¢ per bu. of 57 lbs	40¢ per bu. of 57 lbs	768	1¢ per lb.
Potatoes	Free	25¢ per bu. of 60 lbs	769	50¢ per 100 lbs.
Tomatoes	15% ad valorem		770	½¢ per lb.
Wool:				
Unwashed	Free	15¢ per lb	1101	12¢ per lb.
Washed	do	30¢ per lb	1101	18¢ per lb.
Scoured	do	45¢ per lb	1101	24¢ per lb.

[1] The provisions of the emergency tariff read as follows: "Beans, provided for in paragraph 197 of the act entitled 'An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes,' approved Oct. 3, 1913, 2¢ per lb." Paragraph 197 of the 1913 tariff act places a duty of 25¢ per bu. of 60 lbs. on "beans and lentils not specially provided for" in that act. For further information the tariff act should be consulted.

[2] Under the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the Republic of Cuba on Dec. 11, 1902, and the provisions of the act of Dec. 17, 1903, Cuban products imported into the United States are entitled to a reduction of 20% from the prescribed rates of duty.

Dairy and Poultry

DECREASED PRODUCTION MAIN FACTOR IN BUTTER MARKETS

Prices Advanced Sharply During Past Week—Large Withdrawals from Storage Reported.

Under light production butter markets during the week ending Oct. 28 displayed such strength that prices on nearly all grades and markets were advanced sharply. Probably many factors contributed to these firm conditions but the factor of production undoubtedly played the most important rôle.

During the week under review and the week preceding, the effect of short supplies was keenly felt. For some time production had been fairly constant without showing any material increase or decrease and then suddenly reports indicated that the make was decreasing rapidly.

The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association for the week ending Oct. 14 indicated that the make compared with the week before had shown a decrease of 11.5%. For the week ending Oct. 21 a further decrease amounting to 2.07% was indicated. Except for the first few days of the week under review when arrivals ran slightly heavier, there was a corresponding decrease in the receipts at the four markets. Size of shipments and the general confidence among operators further indicated that production reports were not of a bearish nature.

ALL GRADES IN DEMAND.

The week opened with the markets already firm and active, but subsequent trading proved that the limit of strength had not yet been reached. Fancy butter was as eagerly taken by buyers on arrival as during the previous week, but the real basis of added strength lay in a better clearance of the medium to underscores. The advances of the week, although apparently not affecting the demand for fancy butter, nevertheless did cause buyers to turn their attention to the lower grades.

Besides the difficulty in finding an ample supply of fine butter there were other advantages to the buyers in supplying their needs from grades under fancy. In the first place, with the present price difference between scores the buyer could effect a saving by choosing goods not quite so fancy and considerably cheaper. Moreover, the present level of retail prices is worthy of consideration. Experienced retailers during the past few years have found that as soon as the price to the consumer passes the 50¢ mark there is a marked decrease in demand. Thus, retailers were forced to look for that class of goods which would permit them to keep the retail price as low as possible.

Storage goods also shared the stronger demand for cheaper butter created by scarcity of fancy fresh lines. Buyers took increasingly larger quantities at advancing prices and, whether because of the high prices asked for fine storage or other factors, medium to underscores and centralized cars of storage also found more favor. Net withdrawals from storage at the four markets averaged well over 600,000 lbs. a day, and the shortage under a year ago was increased to over 5,000,000 lbs. Besides the actual activity of the storage butter market, which in itself caused firmness, the statistical position was such that the market grew firmer as the week progressed.

Although of no importance to the markets during the week under review, one development is worthy of mention because of its possible effect in the future. Not so many weeks ago the United States was exporting butter but now it seems that new conditions have placed this country on an import basis. From reliable sources it was learned that several cars of fancy Canadian butter are en route to New York and that small quantities of butter are on the way from Denmark and England. It is reported that the S. S. *United States* which is scheduled to arrive at New York on Nov. 6 is carrying 25 casks of Danish butter.

The butter reported en route from England is said to be cheap undergrade American butter which because of a declining English market is being returned. The quantity is not large, possibly two or three cars. The total amount of butter about to be imported is too small and of too high cost to be of much influence to the market, but it is important to know that butter is now being imported.

WEAKER PRICES PREVAILED IN MARKETS FOR FRESH CHEESE

Dull Trading at Wisconsin Points—More Interest Shown by Dealers in Held Cheese.

Further evidence of an unsettled feeling developed in cheese markets during the week ending Oct. 28. Trading on the Wisconsin boards early in the week was not so active as usual, although prices established showed but little change from the previous week. The dull business seemed to support the feeling that markets had lost their firmness, especially in Wisconsin, where business has been fairly active.

The greatest evidence of a change in Wisconsin markets was the lighter trading. Sales were largely confined to regular orders, and even these were of smaller volume than during previous weeks. Furthermore, there was a general tendency to cut prices, reports indicating that toward the close of the week it was possible to buy from country dealers at prices under board quotations.

SOME ACCUMULATIONS OCCUR.

Very few offers at dealers' asking prices were accepted during the week, as most replies from buyers were counteroffers at prices lower than cost. The slack business and light movement resulted in heavy accumulations in some quarters, and at the close of the week the general feeling seemed to be that dealers would favor a change to lower prices if the market did not immediately take on more signs of life. The week under review is the first time this fall that Wisconsin dealers generally have not supported the upward tendency of prices.

While members of the trade in wholesale distributing markets have for some time regarded the steady advances in the country as more than market conditions actually warranted, the action on Wisconsin boards on Monday, Oct. 23, which resulted in practically no change in prices, was not entirely expected, as further advances would have offered no surprise.

As soon as it became known that the feeling in the country had changed city dealers tightened up on buying and began to take more interest in held and short-held goods which could be moved profitably at prices lower than the current cost of fresh cheese. Consumptive demand remained good, but stocks on hand appeared ample to take care of this demand without buying on the open market.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	46½	45	47½	46½	46¼
Tuesday	47	45¼	48	46½	45¾
Wednesday	47	45½	48	46½	44½
Thursday	47½	46	48½	46½	45
Friday	48	46	49	47½	45¾
Saturday	48	46	49	47½	45¾
Average for week	47.33	45.62	48.33	46.83	45.50
Previous week	46.60	44.63	46.92	45.75	47.87
Corresponding week last year	48.08	45.42	48.42	46.83	46.33

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 Fresh Twins).	New York.[1]	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	26 -26½	25-25¼	25½-26	23	25¾
Tuesday	26 -26½	25-25¼	25½-26	23	25¾
Wednesday	26 -26½	25-25¼	25½-26	23	.....
Thursday	26 -26½	25-25¼	25½-26	21¾	25½
Friday	26 -26½	25-25¼	25½-26	22½	25½
Saturday	26½-27	25-25¼	25½-26	22½	25½
Average for week	26.31	25.12	25.75	22.62	25.60
Previous week	25.88	24.83	25.67	24.25	25.79
Corresponding week last year	22.25	20.33	22.88	24.75	19.68

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	41	Friday	42
Tuesday	40½	Saturday	42
Wednesday	40½		
Thursday	41½	Average	41.25

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Oct. 28.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	8,436,212	8,685,393	10,212,089
Receipts since Jan. 1	555,948,118	547,511,906	490,117,454
Put into cold storage	635,381	781,883	1,517,226
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,751,171	3,853,313	3,713,019
Change during week	−4,115,790	−3,071,430	−2,195,793
Total holdings	44,249,628	48,365,418	50,234,747
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,866,103	4,865,935	4,496,126
Receipts since Jan. 1	168,635,188	164,769,085	156,302,971
Put into cold storage	847,811	855,935	930,585
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,193,186	1,603,868	1,473,034
Change during week	−345,375	−747,933	−542,449
Total holdings	15,537,087	15,882,462	15,193,683
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	5,315,590	5,535,737	5,730,873
Receipts since Jan. 1	160,005,408	154,689,818	145,457,277
Put into cold storage	1,812,476	2,057,663	3,138,829
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,751,969	1,666,339	1,501,746
Change during week	+60,507	+391,324	+1,637,083
Total holdings	19,229,841	19,169,334	23,554,802
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	142,651	145,918	163,415
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,010,221	14,867,570	13,994,422
Put into cold storage	6,701	13,209	13,292
Withdrawn from cold storage	256,977	232,679	227,260
Change during week	−250,276	−219,470	−213,968
Total holdings	3,192,555	3,442,831	2,377,981

Daily Market Reports Being Broadcast by Radio in Texas.

The market news station of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, recently opened at Fort Worth, Tex., is preparing market reports which are being used in newspapers and for broadcasting by radiophone. The present news service supplies Texas farmers and shippers with information on the fruit and vegetable jobbing and carlot market each day as well as reports on live stock and dairy products.

CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK MARKET REMAINS FIRM

Lighter Output, Active Demand, and Firm Butter and Cheese Prices Leading Factors

The October markets for condensed and evaporated milk continued firm, with several conditions lending support to the situation, each one of which would be of importance in itself. In the first place, production of raw milk has decreased, and although the shrinkage is not so heavy as was generally anticipated a month ago there has been a noticeable reduction in the amounts of milk available at condenseries, which, coupled with difficulty in getting milk of suitable quality, has affected the production of both condensed and evaporated goods.

Firm butter and cheese markets have also been contributing factors supporting the firm tone on canned milk. During October butter advanced slowly but steadily, each advance placing prices at new high levels for the year, and almost up to the prices of a year ago. Cheese prices also advanced consistently during October, reaching higher levels than at any time since the early part of 1921.

DECREASE IN MANUFACTURE.

Under these conditions both products have been competing with condensed and evaporated milk and condenseries in some sections were reported as having found it more profitable to skim their milk, sell sweet cream butter, and turn the skim into powder than to condense or evaporate at current prices. These conditions have led to reduced production of such proportions that condenseries are behind in manufacture, especially of evaporated goods which are still of greatest importance from the standpoint of demand.

The buying demand has been active. Periodic advances in selling prices have caused buyers who have anticipated still further advances to stock up, so that so far the market has really been mostly in the seller's favor. But even though some buyers are fairly well supplied, the current demand has continued to absorb available stocks at asking prices, and unless prices reach a point that will check this demand many of the trade look for markets to hold fairly well until the new season opens in the spring. Aside from a more active demand which has made it possible to raise selling prices manufacturers have also had to cover higher costs of raw material and, in the case of plants turning out condensed milk, of sugar.

Nothing of importance developed during October in export channels. Demand has continued about the same as during the past few months. Foreign manufacturers still have the advantage of being able to compete with lower prices. However, small amounts are moving out on consignment, but probably no more than normal. Near East Relief buying has taken some condensed, and further shipments of evaporated have gone to Russia. Over 1,800,000 lbs. of evaporated and 42,000 lbs. of condensed were sent to Russia during September.

Statistically the situation is much stronger, as total stocks of condensed and evaporated in manufacturers' hands on Oct. 1 were down to 121,657,000 lbs., a reduction of about 35,000,000 lbs. under Sept. 1. Lighter production accounts for part of this, but the generally strong tone of the market supports the fact that there has been a heavy movement of goods into various trade channels.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[In thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Stocks.	Oct. 1, 1922. Case goods.	Oct. 1, 1922. Bulk goods.	Sept. 1, 1922.[1] Case goods.	Sept. 1, 1922.[1] Bulk goods.	Oct. 1, 1921. Case goods.	Oct. 1, 1921. Bulk goods.
CONDENSED.						
Total stocks	19,196	11,619	20,499	17,939	35,318	24,282
Total unsold stocks	10,663	9,968	14,251	15,999	24,918	16,301
Total unfilled orders	419	330	299	101	.....	.....
EVAPORATED.						
Total stocks	90,607	235	119,624	309	117,355	717
Total unsold stocks	33,064	232	78,217	303	70,240	679
Total unfilled orders	12,889	.....	7,419	.....	4,297	.....

Exports.	Sept., 1922.	Aug., 1922.	Sept., 1921.
Condensed milk	3,023	3,220	9,342
Evaporated milk	7,526	8,027	28,720
Total	10,549	11,247	38,062

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries for 3.5% Milk.
[Per 100 pounds.]

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods. Oct.	Sept.	By manufacturers of bulk goods only. Oct.	Sept.
New England	$1.89	$1.92	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	1.94	2.00	$2.02	$1.94
South Atlantic	2.26	1.78	2.30	1.60
East North Central	1.84	1.74	1.95	1.88
West North Central	1.82	1.67	.....	1.40
Western (North)	1.91	1.74	2.09	2.05
Western (South)	1.87	1.67	.....	.....
United States	1.86	1.75	2.01	1.90

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.
[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-oz. cans. Sept.	Aug.	Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-oz. cans. Sept.	Aug.
New England	$5.38	$5.20	$4.01	$3.89
Middle Atlantic	5.33	5.21	3.99	3.91
South Atlantic	5.48	5.32	4.14	4.02
East North Central	5.51	5.39	3.91	3.82
West North Central	5.43	5.27	3.93	3.81
South Central	5.65	5.51	4.16	3.96
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.14	4.00
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.14	4.08
United States	5.44	5.30	4.03	3.91

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR OCTOBER
Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder. Case goods.	Whole milk powder. Bulk goods.	Skimmed milk powder. Case goods.	Skimmed milk powder. Bulk goods.
Total stocks,[1] Oct. 1:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1921	312,612	1,005,264	192,059	9,241,134
1922	233,458	1,144,838	140,065	3,062,120
Unsold stocks,[2] Oct. 1:				
1921	312,612	574,014	192,059	7,107,284
1922	233,458	558,334	85,199	1,325,049

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During September, 1922.
[Cents per pound.]

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1] Range.[2]	Case goods.[1] Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Barreled goods. Range.[2]	Barreled goods. Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England	.....	33	7–12	7–12
Middle Atlantic	.....	33	7–12	7–12
South Atlantic	.....	33	9–12	9–12
East North Central	.....	33	9–12	9–12
West North Central	.....	33	9–12	9–12
South Central	.....	33	9–13	9–12½
Northwestern	.....	36	6½–13	6½–13
Southwestern	26½–36	26½–36	8½–13	9–13

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 30¢–58¢ per 1-lb. can for case goods, and 19¢–35¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 9½¢–12¢ for case goods, and 3½¢–11½¢ for goods packed in barrels.

Skimmed milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 12¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During September, 1922.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		Asia:	
France	16,949	China	270
Germany	18,715	Japan	42,248
United Kingdom	20,100	Philippine Islands	2,172
North America:		Other countries	10,275
Bermuda	1,200		
Canada	2,578	Total, Sept., 1922	130,879
Panama	2,833	Total, Sept., 1921	2,115,066
Mexico	4,033	Jan.–Sept. (inc.) 1922	5,414,506
Cuba	3,849	Jan.–Sept. (inc.) 1921	7,166,177
South America:			
Argentina	414		
Chile	375		
Colombia	1,708		
Peru	3,000		
Venezuela	160		

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1922.
[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Milk. Condensed.	Milk. Evaporated.	Milk. Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	5,500	177,780	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	288	649,400	16,949
Germany	310	.....	.....	2,051	600,384	18,715
Russia in Europe	.....	.....	.....	42,000	1,839,552	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	28,600	9,600	.....
Ukraine	.....	.....	.....	42,000	393,468	.....
United Kingdom	560,015	12,858	.....	146,108	1,521,370	20,100
Canada	3,783	82,940	12,879	5,551	1,774	2,578
Costa Rica	3,750	1,000	2,292	29,787	8,136	.....
Panama	47,979	9,456	17,887	133,404	413,924	2,833
Mexico	70,096	258	91,016	134,311	108,767	4,033
Newfoundland and Labrador	.....	1,500	171	.....	73,431	.....
British West Indies	101,050	57,090	32,422	33,478	36,805	1,395
Cuba	41,999	250	90,222	949,812	54,780	3,849
French Guiana	6,200	.....	844	7,800	192,000	.....
Peru	4,142	.....	1,860	13,868	223,636	3,000
British India	.....	.....	2,010	47,670	81,678	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	42,000	61,014	.....
China	2,944	.....	23,147	100,859	202,560	270
Hongkong	1,526	.....	8,552	189,030	59,050	.....
Japan	1,194	.....	5,076	559,530	73,200	42,248
Philippine Islands	80,460	.....	8,651	53,000	382,286	2,172
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	179,950	12,000	.....
All other countries	151,835	23,429	37,077	277,051	349,042	12,737
Total:						
September, 1922	1,077,283	188,781	334,106	3,023,048	7,525,637	130,879
September, 1921	871,283	140,375	529,909	9,341,922	28,719,540	2,115,066
January–September, 1922	9,488,427	1,310,559	4,058,639	44,635,088	104,941,512	5,414,506
January–September, 1921	6,631,749	2,642,036	10,442,871	72,601,401	145,129,067	7,166,177

Fruits and Vegetables

ONIONS FROM MIDDLE WEST FEATURED EASTERN MARKETS

Price Tone Firmer for Some Lines—Total Carlot Movement Continues to Show Decrease.

Under a decreased movement of late onions, a firmer tone was noted in most city markets during the week ending Oct. 28. Midwestern onions continued unusually prominent in the eastern markets. Winter apples strengthened sharply at eastern and northern shipping points, but apple prices in consuming centers showed little change. Potatoes were higher in the East and declined slightly in the Middle West. Cabbage and sweet potato prices continued a downward trend.

Total shipments of 13 important fruits and vegetables decreased about 2,250 cars, filling 24,348 cars. The decline from the peak of the season has been more gradual than it was last fall; only 21,000 cars were shipped the closing week of October, 1921. Grapes showed the heaviest decrease, followed by apples, pears, onions, and sweet potatoes. Shipments of white potatoes, cabbage, and celery gained considerably.

MID-WESTERN ONIONS PROMINENT.

Onions.—Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan have held the center of the stage in the main-crop onion season. With aggregate crops twice as large as last year's and shipments three times as heavy, these States have been furnishing the markets with onions of very good quality. Yellow Globes from this territory have been of so much better size and grade than those from Massachusetts and other producing sections that they have found their way into many cities which ordinarily take but few midwestern onions. Stock from Indiana and Ohio particularly has had wide distribution.

Although increased acreage is reported in most of the leading producing districts, the gain in yield per acre is even more noticeable. The average yield for late onions is said to be nearly 350 bus. per acre, compared with 235 bus. last year. As a result, car-lot movement has been active and prices have been only one-third of last year's.

To the end of October, Indiana had shipped about 3,000 cars, compared with 1,100 to the same time last season. Ohio had marketed 2,250 cars, compared with 700, and Michigan's movement was 800 cars or nearly three times as many as last season's early shipments. Iowa also sent 800 cars to market, or double last year's number. Some cargoes of mid-western onions are reported to have gone to Europe. Shipments from far western sections—Colorado, northern California, and Washington—have not yet equaled those of last season.

This is an off year in quality and shipments for Connecticut Valley onions. Carlot movement has been one-third lighter than that of last fall and the f. o. b. market has been slow and weak. Prices averaged only $1.25, or less, per 100-lb. sack.

The western New York onion season has been delayed by excessive moisture during the growing period. Some fields were ruined. Only 1,200 cars have been shipped, compared with about 2,000 last year, and sales at loading points have brought returns far below those of 1921. In consuming centers, recent price advances have been noted. A top of $2 per 100 lbs. was reached in New York City, but closing sales were made at $1.40–$1.80.

Fort Worth is an index market for California stock. Broker's car-lot sales delivered have been ranging $2.30–$2.40 for Browns and Yellows, with Whites 30¢ higher. Australian Browns usually hold a middle position, Yellows ranging about 10¢ lower. Middle Western Reds jobbed in leading central markets at $1.40–$1.75 per 100 lbs., with Yellow Globes touching $2 in in Chicago, a gain of 40¢ in two weeks. Spanish Valencias in crates holding about 40 lbs. averaged $1.50 in the East and $1.75–$2 in Chicago. Imports have been heavy, despite large crops of domestic onions.

Potatoes.—Heavy supplies of potatoes in midwestern markets may be to some extent responsible for a slightly weaker tone, while gains of 20¢–30¢ per 100 lbs. occurred in eastern consuming centers where the car shortage has caused comparatively limited supplies. Pennsylvania bulk stock reached the high point of $1.65 in New York City. Northern sacked stock ranged 70¢ lower in the Chicago carlot market. Maine bulk Green Mountains and New York sacked stock advanced 15¢ at shipping points. Round Whites at Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin points were 5¢–10¢ lower. A fairly steady tone prevailed at Idaho and Colorado points.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *cauliflower* in crates was firm in eastern markets at $3.25–$4. Colorado stock strengthened to $2–$2.75 in the Middle West. Only 55 cars moved. New York *celery* in two-thirds crates was steady to firm in most markets at $2.50–$2.75, and held in Kansas City at $3.75. Michigan celery in large crates weakened in Chicago to $3–$3.25. Shipments increased to 585 cars. Massachusetts and New Jersey *cranberries* were slightly higher in leading markets at $5.50–$6.50 per one-half barrel. In Boston, barrels advanced $3, reaching $11–$12. New York and New Jersey Big Boston *lettuce* advanced in most wholesale markets to $1.75–$3 per crate. Western Iceberg stock was firm in New York and Chicago and Kansas City at $4–$6 but weakened in other cities to $3.50–$4.50. New York Bartlett *pears* were slow and steady at $2–$2.25 per bu.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Oct. 28.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Oct. 28.	Last season to Oct. 29.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas.	2,344	4,770	2,608	15,103	30,069	56,313
Barreled areas	3,978	2,109	4,347	32,339	21,714	32,138
Cabbage	1,789	1,220	1,496	27,874	22,451	31,000
Cantaloupes	53	5	137	30,766	25,559	25,572
Cauliflower	55	104	74	424	653	4,335
Celery	585	574	518	7,617	6,881	11,642
Grapes	3,925	2,049	5,558	44,725	34,632	37,203
Lettuce:						
California	66	59	45	[1] 180	[1] 375	[1] 10,281
Other	270	189	300	21,028	17,755	18,300
Onions	1,063	478	1,186	18,734	14,872	20,777
Pears	569	147	854	17,907	12,335	12,822
Potatoes:						
Sweet	669	587	798	8,898	8,333	19,278
White	8,395	8,314	8,026	119,107	124,203	238,250
Tomatoes	237	97	240	25,347	16,670	17,204
Vegetables, mixed	350	313	413	16,611	13,599	15,566
Total	24,348	21,015	26,600	386,480	349,726	540,400

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites—Per 100 lbs.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
New York	440	[1] $1.50–1.65	[1] $1.60–1.65	$2.15–2.20
Boston	115	1.50	1.15–1.20	1.90–2.00
Philadelphia	144	1.35–1.45	1.25	2.00
Baltimore	85	1.15–1.25	1.25–1.35	.....
Pittsburgh	148	1.25–1.35	1.25–1.35	2.10–2.15
Cincinnati	120	1.15–1.25	1.25–1.35	2.00–2.15
Chicago	741	[2] .80– .95	[2] .85–1.00	[2] 1.70–1.85
St. Louis	161	1.15	1.35	[3] 1.80
Kansas City	380	[2 3] 1.00–1.05	[2 3] 1.20	[2 3] 1.65

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties—Barrels.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
New York	168	$1.25–1.50	$1.50–1.75	$2.15–2.20
Boston	25	1.75–1.90	1.85–2.00	1.80–1.90
Philadelphia	4	1.50	.....	2.25
Baltimore	11	1.00–1.15	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	32	1.50–1.65	1.75–1.85	3.00
Cincinnati	15	1.90–2.00	2.10–2.15	3.50
Chicago	55	2.00–2.25	2.00–2.25	3.50–3.75
St. Louis	....	[4] .90	[4] .90	[4] .75
Kansas City	4	[4] .75– .85	[4] .75– .85	[4] 1.00

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Danish Type—Bulk, per ton.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
New York	66	$18.00–20.00	$20.00	$36.00–38.00
Boston	18	18.00	[5] 1.25	[5] 2.25
Philadelphia	51	16.00–18.00	15.00–20.00	30.00–35.00
Baltimore	22	23.00–25.00	15.00–20.00	.....
Pittsburgh	94	18.00–20.00	15.00–18.00	32.00
Cincinnati	48	20.00	25.00	25.00–35.00
Chicago	38	12.00	.....	40.00
St. Louis	65	[6] 15.00–17.00	.....	35.00–40.00
Kansas City	72	[1] .75	[1] 1.00– 1.25	[1] 2.25

ONIONS, Middle Western Yellow Globes—Per 100-lb. sack.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
New York	216	$1.75–2.00	$2.00–2.05	$5.50–5.75
Boston	47	1.75–1.85	1.50–1.75	5.25–5.50
Philadelphia	48	1.75–2.00	1.75–1.80	5.00–5.50
Baltimore	4	2.10–2.25	1.50–1.65	.....
Pittsburgh	35	1.50–1.65	1.35–1.50	4.75–5.00
Cincinnati	17	1.60–1.75	1.50–1.75	5.50–6.00
Chicago	82	1.75–1.85	1.60–1.75	5.00–5.25
St. Louis	37	[7] 1.40–1.50	[7] 1.65	[7] 6.00
Kansas City	71	[7] 1.65–1.75	[7] 1.75–1.85	[7] 5.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, Virginia York Imperials, and Michigan Jonathans—Barrels.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
New York	327	$4.00	$3.50–4.00	$7.25–7.50
Boston	58	4.00–4.50	3.50	6.00
Philadelphia	53	3.25–3.50	3.25	7.00–7.50
Baltimore	24	3.00–3.25	3.25–3.50	.....
Pittsburgh	191	3.00–3.50	3.25–3.50	6.50–6.75
Cincinnati	29	3.00	4.25–4.50	7.00
Chicago	377	5.00–6.00	5.50–6.00	8.50–9.00
St. Louis	46	3.50–4.00	4.50	5.25–6.50
Kansas City	61	4.50–5.00	4.50–5.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, Medium to Large—Boxes.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
New York	135	$2.25–2.50	$2.75–3.00	$2.35–2.50
Boston	36	[8] 1.55–3.05	3.00–3.50	[8] 2.30–2.95
Philadelphia	51	2.00–2.40	1.75–2.00	2.50–3.00
Baltimore	20	2.00–2.25	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	61	.....	2.00–2.25	2.50–3.00
Cincinnati	34	[8] 1.80–2.65	2.00	.....
Chicago	462	2.25–2.40	2.50–3.00	2.40–2.90
St. Louis	55	[8] 1.65–1.95	[8] 2.10–2.50	[8] 2.35–2.50
Kansas City	169	2.50	2.50	3.00–3.10

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Markets.	Week's car-lot arrivals.	This season. Oct. 30.	This season. Oct. 23.	One year ago.
POTATOES.				
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $0.90–1.00	[1] $0.65–0.80	[1] $1.36–1.41	
Rochester, N. Y.		1.05	.95–1.05	1.85
Grand Rapids, Mich		.75– .80	.75– .85	1.60–1.65
Waupaca, Wis.		.70– .75	.75	1.55–1.60
Minneapolis, Minn.		.70– .75	.75– .80	1.35–1.60
Idaho Falls, Idaho		.45– .55	[9] .40– .60	1.00–1.30
Colorado Points		[9] .40	.60	[9] 1.25
CABBAGE.				
Rochester, N. Y.		9.00	8.00–10.00	26.00–28.00
APPLES (bbl.)				
Rochester, N. Y.		4.00– 4.25	3.50	6.25– 6.50
Grand Rapids, Mich		4.00	3.25	.....
APPLES (box).				
Spokane, Wash.		1.65	1.65	2.15
GRAPES (ton).				
Fredonia, N. Y.		40.00–65.00	70.00–75.00	.....
Erie, Pa.		45.00–55.00	65.00–70.00	.....

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Red River Ohios.
[4] Tenn. and Ark. Nancy Halls, bus.
[5] Bulk per bbl
[6] Northern Domestic.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Auction sales.
[9] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS STEADY UNDER CONTINUED LIGHT MOVEMENT

Prices Change Slightly at Few Markets—Receipts Were Restricted by Shortage of Cars.

There was but little change in the hay market situation for the week ending Oct. 28. Prices were slightly higher in the New England markets than at the close of the previous week, but ranged from unchanged to $1.50 lower in other markets. Because of the favorable weather conditions and the large amounts of local forage available the demand was very light except in the Southwest and certain sections of the West, where continued dry weather has greatly increased the demand for alfalfa and prairie hay.

Receipts were restricted by the shortage of cars and averaged about the same as for the previous week, but were about 25% less than for the corresponding week last year, as is shown in the following table, which gives receipts in carloads for those weeks:

City.	1922		1921
	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.	Oct. 29
Boston	68	98	166
New York	109	137	137
Philadelphia	.....	46	.....
Pittsburgh	96	90	202
Cincinnati	77	68	164
Chicago	280	293	185
Minneapolis-St. Paul	122	118	255
St. Louis	199	165	309
Kansas City	355	431	520
Los Angeles	160	192	129
San Francisco	53	41	42

TIMOTHY PRICES UNEVEN.

Timothy.—Prices averaged about 25¢ lower for the week in 10 of the principal timothy markets. At New York and Boston No. 1 timothy was quoted 50¢ and 75¢ per ton higher, respectively, but at the other markets prices were unchanged to $1.50 lower. The firmness in the eastern markets was caused principally by the very light receipts. The demand was limited but was fairly active for hay of good quality, arrivals of which were hardly sufficient for the demand. Reports of invoices of hay to arrive were still few and no increase in receipts was therefore expected in the immediate future.

At the other central western markets the receipts, though only moderate, were sufficient. At Pittsburgh clover and heavy clover mixed were in much better demand at firm prices. Buyers at Chicago purchased more freely during the week as it became apparent that the scarcity of cars would cause a continued light movement of hay for some time. The stockyards were good buyers during the week and it was reported that they were accumulating a supply of hay for the live stock exposition to be held in December.

The demand for high grades of timothy at Cincinnati for the race-horse trade was decreasing as the racing season will soon close. The southern demand was still light and other markets were said to be offering hay to the South at lower prices than Cincinnati dealers.

Best grades of timothy were in good demand at St. Louis and the lower grades were kept well cleaned up. Southern markets reported conditions practically unchanged. Stocks in dealers' hands were light, but the demand for hay from other sections was limited. The weather continued mild and good amounts of local forage were available in most sections.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices advanced about $2 during October. Prices were still firm at the close of the week under review and receipts were scarcely equal to the demand at several markets. An emergency rate of 50% of the regular rate has been made by the railroads on hay into Texas and New Mexico. This has increased the demand from this territory which was already rather large. Other Southwestern States were good buyers and a good demand was also noted from feeders in producing territories. Continued dry weather in parts of Nebraska caused a broader local demand and stockyards and feeders were active buyers at very firm prices. Large quantities were said to be moving out of Colorado direct to consuming territories.

Prairie.—The car shortage was also an important factor in the prairie markets, causing light receipts which resulted in a firm market. The warm weather caused farmers to offer more freely, but movement was relatively light. Stockyards were active buyers at all markets. At Chicago the demand for good prairie appeared to be unfilled, and at Minneapolis prices were said to have been advanced $2–$3 higher than the market would pay if receipts were equal to the demand.

Straw.—Straw prices were practically unchanged, although a few quotations were slightly below those of last week. Current quotations were given as follows: No. 1 wheat—Boston $13.50, Philadelphia $14.50, Baltimore $10.50, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $9.50, Cincinnati $10, Minneapolis, $8, Kansas City, $8.75, Omaha $6.25; No. 1 oat—Boston $14.50, Philadelphia $14.50, Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $11.50, Cincinnati $10, Minneapolis $8.50, Kansas City $8.75, Omaha $7.50; No. 1 rye (straight)—Boston $25.50, New York $22.50, Philadelphia $23, Baltimore $23.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh $13.50, Chicago $12.50, Cincinnati $12, Minneapolis $8.50.

EASIER TONE DEVELOPED IN FEED MARKETS DURING WEEK

Receipts and Offerings Increased—Interior Demand Confined to Near-by Stuff.

Conflicting views were heard as to the position of the mill-feed markets during the week ending Oct. 28. Many traders expressed the view that the easier tendency in evidence was due solely to reselling by speculative operators who were reported as realizing substantial profits on their earlier purchases. Others ascribed the falling off in demand from Texas and the Southwest as the principal cause. The excess of offerings over the interior demand was responsible for the shading of prices by jobbers in distributing markets.

Although most of the markets were irregular and unsettled it was noted that offerings were not of an urgent character and that prices for a few of the important feeds were well maintained. The demand was fair, but was principally for transit and near-by shipments.

Production of practically all feedstuffs was very good. Mill offerings were light, indicating that their output has been largely contracted for by resellers. Receipts and shipments were good, but the movement is still very much retarded because of congested railroad conditions.

From reports received it appears that stocks in retail dealers' hands have materially increased during the last few weeks, and that storage stocks are accumulating.

(Concluded on page 405, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, OCTOBER 28, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	25.00	27.50	21.50	19.50	24.50	23.50	21.50	17.50	22.00	18.00	21.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.00	21.00	18.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	17.50	18.50	.....	13.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	24.50	26.00	20.00	16.50	24.00	21.50	20.00	16.50	18.00	17.00	16.50	.....	13.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.00	19.00	18.00	24.00	.....	.....	17.00	19.00	17.00	18.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	22.50	22.50	.....	18.00	23.50	.....	.....	15.50	[2]16.00	16.50	.....	.....	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	32.00	.....	16.50	[2]16.00	[2]16.50	17.50	.....	14.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	21.00	[2]23.00	[2]22.00	28.00	20.25	23.50	23.00	19.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....	[2]20.00	[2]19.00	.....	18.25	20.50	.....	18.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.50	23.00	.....	18.00	[2]16.00	.....	15.50	18.00	.....	17.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	20.00	16.50	.....	14.50	15.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	.....	12.50	14.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.00	18.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	30.50	30.50	30.00	29.00	32.50	.....	.....	28.00	25.75	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.50	.....	32.00	31.00	32.00	.....	27.50	28.50	.....	.....	25.00	24.00	24.00	39.00	36.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	31.00	30.50	32.00	31.00	.....	28.00	26.00	.....	24.50	.....	24.00	35.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	31.50	31.50	31.00	30.00	33.50	.....	28.50	30.00	26.50	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	32.00	31.00	35.00	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	47.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	31.00	33.50	.....	.....	31.50	.....	.....	29.50	30.00	28.25	.....	.....
H'd winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	34.50	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	25.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	33.50	.....	32.50	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	35.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	55.50	55.00	54.00	53.00	.....	.....	.....	53.00	50.00	49.00	.....	52.50	53.50	.....	48.00
Cottonseed (41%)	52.00	.....	49.50	50.00	.....	44.00	42.00	47.00	47.50	.....	.....	48.50	47.75	43.00	46.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.50	48.75	47.00	46.50	42.00	41.00	39.50	44.50	44.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (med.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.00	31.00	31.50	29.50	.....	28.00	26.00	25.50	28.00	.....
Gluten feed	41.20	41.85	40.95	[2]38.75	.....	.....	.....	37.25	34.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	36.00	35.50	35.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	31.00	29.50	.....	28.00	26.50	27.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	35.50	35.25	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	28.50	.....	28.00	26.50	26.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	[3]36.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	48.00	48.00	.....	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Grain

RECENT LOSSES REGAINED BY WHEAT PRICES; CORN FIRM

Receipts Still Restricted by Shortage of Cars—Shipments of New Corn Increased.

Wheat prices during the week ending Oct. 28 regained most of the loss experienced during the previous week. December wheat at Chicago closed the week at $1.14½ and May wheat at Chicago closed at $1.12⅝. During the week the spread between Chicago and the other future markets, especially Winnipeg, was greatly decreased, but at the close of the week it had again widened, and December wheat closed the week at Minneapolis at $1.09½, Kansas City $1.07½, and Winnipeg 98¼¢. December corn at Chicago closed at 66⅞¢, with May at 67⅜¢.

During the early part of the week the wheat market was weak, but later the strength at Liverpool and Winnipeg and the removal of hedges against export sales caused an advance in the market. A better milling demand also assisted in improving the situation. Cash grains were also firm. At Chicago premiums on No. 2 Red wheat were advanced about 1¢ during the week. Receipts were not large, amounting to 362 cars.

CAR SHORTAGE FELT.

The scarcity of cars is almost entirely responsible for the light movement of wheat. During the week the car service division of the American Railway Association issued an order which required all railroads to move all cars for which through loading was not immediately available to Chicago, Peoria, St. Louis, or other western junctions for delivery to owning lines. This order is likely to result in a larger supply of cars at grain shipping points, but it will probably be some time before the cars can reach the points where they are needed.

Elevator houses at Chicago were the principal buyers of Hard Winter wheat, but mills were also moderate buyers. A cargo of Canadian Northern Spring arrived Thursday and was reported sold to a local mill, and another cargo was reported as having cleared for Chicago. Export sales were restricted by the difficulty of obtaining cars for moving grain to the seaboard.

Receipts at Minneapolis were 2,878 cars. There was a good cash demand throughout the week for the better grades, and especially good cars brought premiums slightly higher than during the previous week. Premiums on No. 1 Dark Northern reached 4¢–23¢ over the December future. Minneapolis mills reported a good flour trade and that they were operating at about 75% of their milling capacity. The demand was rather broad, and it was thought by the trade that it would be sufficient to take care of a much heavier movement—if that is brought about by the recent order of the American Railway Association.

Prices at Kansas City showed a considerable premium over the other markets when freight rates are considered. Receipts at that market were 1,281 cars. The demand was rather scattered. Sales to mills were in comparatively small lots.

Eastern mills bought in a fair volume, and several lots were sold at Buffalo, where congestion in Lake shipping has restricted the movement of northwestern and Canadian wheat to that market. Only small sales were made for export at Gulf ports, as buying was said to be mostly by short operators, who were in the market for spot shipments only. Bids for spot delivery were around 17¢ per bu. premium over the Chicago December. Movement from country points was very small because of the serious shortage of cars. Farmers were said to be willing to sell, and country elevators were well filled.

Wheat prices at St. Louis advanced 4¢–5¢ on the Soft Winter grades and 2¢–3¢ on export grades of Hard Winter wheat. Mills were active buyers of the better grades, while exporters and elevators took the other classes offered. Receipts totaled 703 cars. Stocks of wheat in public elevators were 970,000 bus.

Primary receipts for the week were 10,175,000 bus. compared with 8,515,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. The visible supply was given at 33,563,000 bus. compared with 54,333,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year.

Corn prices held firm throughout the week at the various markets. New corn was received in increasing amounts at Chicago but sold at larger discounts over the old crop corn of similar grades. Receipts in Chicago were 1,608 cars compared with 1,420 cars for the previous week. Local and outside industries were the principal buyers, but exporters were more active toward the last of the week.

Receipts in other markets were as follows: Minneapolis, 126 cars; Kansas City, 132; and St. Louis, 351 cars.

The first new corn was received at St. Louis during the week and graded mostly No. 3 and No. 4, although one car was received which graded as low as No. 6 and contained 16%–23% moisture. At Kansas City there was a good demand for corn from the Southwest, especially Texas, and it was reported that large quantities from Oklahoma had already been sold into that territory. A good amount of new corn was being offered out of Nebraska, but the movement was kept very light by the scarcity of cars.

The offerings of oats at Kansas City were principally absorbed by the mills and cereal interests, although the elevators were in the market during the first half of the week. Eastern demand was reported improved, and shippers paid large premiums on oats loaded in cars that could be shipped to eastern markets without unloading at Chicago. The Southwest was a large buyer of oats at Kansas City.

Primary receipts of corn were 7,306,000 bus. and of oats 5,609,000 bus. The visible supply of corn was given at 9,087,000 bus., and of oats 35,464,000 bus.

GRAIN INSPECTED FOR EXPORT.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only. Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Oct. 28, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1]	626	1,416	564	155	1,029
Gulf ports [2]	435	916	13	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	380	.....	.....	335	.....
Total	1,441	2,332	577	490	1,029
Previous week	2,517	1,174	431	675	641
Corresponding week last year	4,486	654	5	309	70
Total July 1 to Oct. 28, 1922	69,176	19,216	10,368	12,120	12,265
Corresponding period last year	103,949	8,582	387	13,739	3,176

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, October 27, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
WHEAT.							
CHICAGO.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	124	121½	126½	.....	129½	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	116½	116	.....	115¾	117¾	119½
	No. 2	115	115¾	115¼	114½	.....	119½
	No. 3	114	.....	114¾	.....	.....	119
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	114¾	115	.....	.....	118½
	No. 2	115¼	114	114¾	113½	.....	118
	No. 3	.....	113¾	113½	.....	116	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	117¼	.....	.....	120	.....
	No. 3	115½	115¾	114¾	115½	.....	120
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	121	121	122	121	123	124
	No. 2	116	117	117	118	117	119
	No. 3	114	112	110	114	113	116
Northern Spg.	No. 1	115	114	115	115	117	120
	No. 2	112	110	111	112	113	117
	No. 3	110	110	106	108	109	114
KANSAS CITY.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	.....	119	119⅜	118	120⅜	121
	No. 3	118⅝	119½	117½	116⅞	120	120
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	117	115	.....	116	120
	No. 2	116⅝	116¼	114⅝	115¼	115¼	116⅞
	No. 3	116⅛	115¾	114¼	113¾	114½	116¾
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	114	.....	112	112	113	114
	No. 3	114	113	111	111	111	113
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	117	117	116	119	118
	No. 3	112	113½	114	110¼	113⅜	.....
OMAHA.							
Drk. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	117⅛	115⅜	114¾	115¼	115	117⅝
	No. 3	116	114⅝	113¼	114	117¾	119
Hard Winter	No. 1	112¾	.....	113¼	110½	115½	114½
	No. 2	112⅞	111¾	111⅜	110⅜	114	116⅜
	No. 3	111½	.....	110¼	111	111½	115
Yel. Hrd. Wir.	No. 2	111	110	110	110	111	.....
ST. LOUIS							
Red Winter	No. 2	124	123¾	123½	122¾	124½	127¾
	No. 3	118½	120½	119	118¼	121¾	123½
CORN.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	72½	70½	70½	68¾	70¾	71
	No. 3	72	70½	70	68¼	70¼	69¾
Yellow	No. 1	73	71½	70¼	69	70¾	71¾
	No. 2	72½	70¾	70¼	69	70¾	71¾
	No. 3	72¼	70½	70	68½	70¼	71¼
Mixed	No. 1	.....	70¼	69	.....	70⅜	71½
	No. 2	72½	70¼	70¼	68¾	70¾	71¼
	No. 3	72¼	70	70¼	68½	70¼	68¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	69½	68¾	.....	68½	69	69¾
	No. 2	.....	68½	.....	.....	.....	70½
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	70⅛	70	70	71½	73
Yellow	No. 2	75⅝	73	73¼	73	75	75½
Mixed	No. 2	70	70	70⅞	70½	71½	72½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	.....	.....	68	66	67	68
	No. 2	67⅞	67½	67¾	66	67	67¾
Yellow	No. 1	.....	67½	68	67	68	68⅜
	No. 2	67⅝	67¾	67¾	66¾	68	68½
Mixed	No. 1	67½	67	.....	.....	.....	67¾
	No. 2	67⅜	67⅛	67¼	66	67	67½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	74	74	74	73	73½	74½
	No. 3	73½	73½	73	72½	72¾	.....
Yellow	No. 2	74	73½	73½	73	73¼	74½
	No. 3	.....	73	73	72½	73	74
OATS.							
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	44	43¾	43½	43½	44¾	44½
	No. 3	42¾	42½	42¾	42	43	43¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	40¾	40	40½	39¾	39¾	40¾
	No. 3	38	37¾	37⅝	36¾	37¾	38¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	45½	45½	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3	43½	.....	44¼	44½	45	44¾
OMAHA.							
White	No. 2	42½	42	42½	41½	42¼	42½
	No. 3	41½	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	42	42¾
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	45	46	.....	.....	45	.....
	No. 2	45	45½	45	43⅝	44½	45
	No. 3	44½	45	44½	43¼	44	44½
RYE.							
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		79	79¼	79½	79	80½	81¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	71½	71¾	72¾	72	73½	74½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Dec.	110½	111½	109⅞	111¾	111¾	114⅝
	May	111½	111⅞	110⅝	111¾	111⅞	113¾
Corn	Dec.	66	66⅝	65⅝	66	66¾	67¼
	May	67½	67½	66¾	66⅝	66¾	68
Oats	Dec.	40¾	41⅛	40½	40⅜	41⅛	41⅞
	May	41½	41⅞	41¼	41⅛	41½	42⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Dec.	104½	104¾	103½	105	105½	107⅝
	May	104½	104¾	103½	104⅝	105	106⅝
Corn	Dec.	62½	63½	62½	62⅞	63¾	64½
	May	64¼	64½	63⅝	63¾	64⅝	65½
Oats	Dec.	41	40¾	40½	40⅝	41⅛	42

Seeds

SOY BEAN AND COWPEA SEED CROPS LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Reports Indicate Low Yields on Reduced Acreage—Prices Lower Than for Several Years.

The production of soy beans and cowpeas for seed in 1922 is estimated to be 20% less than in 1921. A reduction of 5%–10% in the acreage and of 10%–15% in the yield per acre of each of these crops is noted in reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Oct. 28. Prices being offered growers in practically every producing section are the lowest in several years. Approximately 75% of the seed in the aggregate has been harvested but a much smaller percentage has been threshed and little of it has been marketed.

Soy beans.—Eastern North Carolina continues to be the leading producer of commercial soy beans and in that section the 1922 production is not expected to be over 70% of that of last year. Unfavorable weather conditions during the growing period caused many fields to be abandoned for seed and to be cut for hay. Harvesting is still in progress under favorable weather conditions and the average quality of the seed is good. The yield per acre was adversely affected by the heavy rains.

DRY WEATHER HURTS BEANS.

In the Corn Belt States, notably Illinois and Missouri, a heavy increase in the acreage is noted, but the yields per acre in many cases were disappointing. The dry weather caused the beans to shatter badly during harvest. The average prices being offered growers for mammoth yellows in North Carolina is $2.30 per 100 lbs. Prices to growers in Missouri are around $3 and in Illinois only $1.75 per 100 lbs. for the early maturing varieties. Table 1 accompanying this article gives the comparative acreage, yield, and prices by States.

The carryover of old-crop soy beans by local shippers in eastern Virginia and North Carolina and in southern Illinois is reported to be from 5% to 30% larger than usual, while in all other sections it is somewhat less.

Cowpeas.—A reduction of 20% in the production of cowpeas is indicated in reports of reduced acreage and yield per acre, as shown in Table 2. The aggregate shipments of the 1921 crop as reported by 123 shippers at 85 shipping points in the principal cowpea-producing areas were 24,100,000 lbs., while shipments of the 1922 crop by these shippers are not expected to exceed 20,100,000 lbs. Some of the more important sections where production has fallen off greatest are: Mississippi, Alabama, western and central Tennessee, and southeastern Missouri. The chief cause of the low yields is the dry weather prevailing during the growing season.

From 40% to 90% of the cowpeas in various States have been harvested to date. Weather and labor conditions were very favorable for harvesting, and the quality for seed is uniformly good. The carryover of old seed by local shippers is reported to be much less than usual.

Prices offered growers range from $1.65 per 100 lbs. in Illinois to $3 in Virginia. Most offerings are around $2–$2.50 in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, which are 25¢–50¢ per 100 lbs. less than was offered last year at this time.

Table 1.—Soy Bean Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1922 acreage for seed compared with 1921.	1922 yield per acre compared with 1921.	Prices offered growers for thresher-run seed per 100 lbs.		
			Nov. 3, 1920.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1922.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*			
Delaware	105	112	$3.00	$2.65	$2.25
Virginia	100	104	3.00	2.50	2.30
North Carolina	85	80	2.60	2.65	2.30
Tennessee	83	72	3.10	3.05	2.55
Mississippi	92	85	2.55	2.90	2.90
Alabama	72	71	3.35	2.40	2.90
Georgia	100	85	3.15	.....	2.50
Illinois	138	74	.....	2.65	1.75
Missouri	110	86	.....	4.00	3.00

Table 2.—Cowpea Acreage, Yield, and Prices.

State or section.	1922 acreage for seed compared with 1921.	1922 yield per acre compared with 1921.	Prices offered growers for thresher-run seed per 100 lbs.		
			Nov. 3, 1920.	Nov. 12, 1921.	Oct. 23, 1922.
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*			
Delaware	106	114	$3.00	$2.75	$2.25
Virginia	110	115	.....	.....	3.00
North Carolina	89	79	2.95	3.50	2.75
South Carolina	105	95	3.15	2.70	2.10
Tennessee	90	80	3.65	2.50	2.65
N. Mississippi	81	71	2.10	2.50	1.85
SW. Mississippi	86	82	3.00	3.15	2.50
SE. Mississippi	70	70	.....	2.50	.....
N. Alabama	68	59	2.40	2.25	2.50
SW. Alabama	79	91	3.15	2.50	.....
SE. Alabama	71	66	2.70	2.60	2.65
N. Georgia	111	96	2.50	2.20	2.00
SW. Georgia	96	101	2.70	2.90	2.00
SE. Georgia	83	96	3.30	2.20	2.50
Illinois	110	80	2.70	2.35	1.65
Indiana	87	75	.....	2.10	2.50
Missouri	92	81	2.40	2.35	2.10

Millet Seed Moving Slowly.

The movement of millet seed this season has been below normal. In many sections none has moved while in scattered localities of Kansas and Tennessee as much as 50%–75% of the crop has been sold by growers. The bulk of the crop is still on the farm and much of it has not been threshed.

On Oct. 24 growers in Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska were offered mostly $1–$1.25 per 100 lbs. for country-run golden and about $1 for common, Siberian, and Hungarian millet. Cultivated golden millet in Tennessee was bringing $2. In northeastern Colorado about $1 and in the Dakotas 80¢–$1.10 were being paid for broom-corn millet. Japanese millet prices in Iowa, New York, and Pennsylvania ranged $1.25–$1.75. In general prices were the same as or slightly higher than a month ago.

About 80% of the replies to a question relative to the quality of the 1922 crop indicate that the quality this year is equal to or better than last year.

Tobacco Marketing in Massachusetts to be Studied.

A cooperative agreement has just been entered into by the Massachusetts State Division of Markets at Boston and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics for a study of tobacco warehousing and standardization. An investigation will be made of the grading, warehousing, and marketing of tobacco in order to secure data on which to establish tentative grades for the principal types of tobacco produced in the Connecticut Valley. This work is a part of the general study being made preparatory to the establishment of market grades for all of the principal types of American-grown tobacco.

RED AND ALSIKE CLOVER SEED PRICES SHOW FURTHER GAINS

Red Clover About $1.35 and Alsike 75 Cents per 100 Pounds Higher—Movement Increases.

Red and alsike clover seed prices again advanced, showing gains of $1.35 and 75¢ per 100 lbs., respectively, over prices paid to growers two weeks ago. The trend continued to be upward and growers generally have not experienced any difficulty in obtaining bids on their seed. Growers are not selling freely, notwithstanding the fact that the movement to date has slightly exceeded that of last year, which was below normal.

More correspondents than usual indicated that some growers would hold enough seed to take care of their own sowing requirements for two years. No arrivals of red or alsike clover seed at New York or Baltimore from abroad were reported during the two weeks ending Oct. 28.

Red clover.—A little less than one-half of the red clover seed crop has been sold by growers. The movement has been greatest in Idaho, central Illinois, and northern Indiana, and slowest in Wisconsin. During the last two weeks, however, the movement in Wisconsin made greater strides than in any other State.

The prices paid to growers for clean seed on Oct. 24, as shown in the accompanying table, ranged from $14.15 per 100 lbs. in southern Indiana to $17.20 in southern Wisconsin and $17.40 in northern Indiana. The average was $16.15 compared with $14.80 on Oct. 10 and $16.35 a year ago.

Alsike clover.—About 60% of the alsike clover seed crop was reported as having been sold by Oct. 24. The greatest movement to date has occurred in northern Indiana and Idaho and the smallest in Wisconsin. The demand, while good, has not been quite so active as for red clover.

On Oct. 24 prices paid to growers for clean seed ranged from $12.50 per 100 lbs. in northeastern Wisconsin to $15 in northern Illinois and Idaho, and averaged $13.95 compared with $13.20 two weeks ago and $14.40 a year ago.

Red Clover Prices and Movements.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 10, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1922.	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 10, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1922.
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Mich.	$15.95	$14.70	$16.55	35	25	45
N. Ill.	15.50	15.40	16.10	55	25	30
C. Ill.	16.00	14.35	16.40	40	50	60
N. Ind.	17.10	15.70	17.40	60	55	60
C. Ind.	16.70	14.90	16.00	40	45	50
S. Ind.	17.20	13.80	14.15	30	25	40
NW. Ohio	17.50	15.70	17.00	65	45	50
SW. Ohio	17.45	14.50	16.20	10	25	30
Minn.	14.85	14.80	15.50	50	40	50
W. Wis.	16.70	14.90	16.75	30	15	25
NE. Wis.	16.70	14.50	15.75	35	10	30
S. Wis.	17.25	15.65	17.20	35	20	35
Idaho	16.25	15.60	16.90	65	40	70
NE. Iowa	15.00	14.50	15.85	40	25	45
SE. Iowa	15.65	14.35	16.30	50	35	50
Mo.	16.10	13.25	14.50	40	35	45

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movements.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.			Percentage of each crop sold by—		
	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 10, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1922.	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 10, 1922.	Oct. 24, 1922.
				P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Mich.	$14.50	$13.40	$13.85	25	50	55
N. Ill.	14.00	14.10	15.00	70	45	65
C. Ill.	14.00	14.15	13.50	45	70	70
N. Ind.	14.25	13.35	14.35	70	75	80
C. Ind.	14.60	13.60	14.05	65	55	75
NW. Ohio	13.55	12.40	13.40	70	65	65
SW. Ohio	14.50	13.75	14.05	45	60	60
N. Y.	15.50	.....	13.50	65	.....	45
W. Wis.	14.50	12.50	13.75	15	25	25
NE. Wis.	13.60	12.50	12.50	40	15	40
S. Wis.	14.65	13.20	14.15	55	30	40
Idaho	15.00	12.25	15.00	85	80	90

Cotton

STEADY PRICE ADVANCES WERE CONTINUED DURING PAST WEEK

Middling Up to 23.66 Cents—Strong Statistical Position Acted as Spur to Demand.

The continued pronounced activity in the cotton and cotton-goods markets during the week ending Oct. 28, seemed to further reflect a realization on the part of the entire cotton trade that the supply of cotton for this season is going to be comparatively small. Prices reached new high levels during the week, continuing the upward movement which began about Oct. 1. On Oct. 26 and 27 there were slight reactions, otherwise the advance has been practically continuous for a period of four weeks, amounting to about 3¾¢ per lb. or $18.75 per bale. Prices for cotton goods have also advanced and a large volume of business has been done recently.

The reports of the week indicated that the demand for the raw material from the trade was met by reluctance on the part of holders to sell at present prices. The average quoted price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets on Oct. 28, was 23.63¢ per lb., compared with 23.08¢ at the close of the previous week and 18.77¢ on the corresponding day in 1921. The highest average for this season, 23.66¢, was touched Oct. 25. On that day prices for future contracts also reached their highest levels so far this season, December contracts at New York touching 24.40¢ and closing at 24.20¢. During the week December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 44 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 39 points.

The Bureau of the Census announced on Oct. 25, that 6,962,034 bales of cotton of the 1922 crop had been ginned prior to Oct. 18, compared with 5,497,364 bales and 5,754,582 bales during the corresponding periods in 1921 and 1920, respectively. The ginnings this year prior to Oct. 18, based on the estimated production of 10,135,000 bales, amount to 68.7% of the total crop. In 1921 the ginnings prior to Oct. 18, were 68.9% of the total crop of that year.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Week ending. Oct. 21, 1922. Car lots.	Oct. 21, 1922. Wagon lots.	Oct. 22, 1921. Car lots.	Oct. 22, 1921. Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$45.00	$40.00	$35.00	$32.00
New Bern, N. C.	44.00	36.00	35.00	33.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	45.00	40.00	.....	30.00
Greenville, S. C.	38.00	35.00	.....	35.00
Kingstree, S. C.	45.00	42.00	.....	.....
Laurens, S. C.	45.00	38.00	.....	.....
North, S. C.	47.00	45.00	.....	34.00
Atlanta, Ga.	42.00	39.00	36.00	33.00
Savannah, Ga.	40.00	37.00	36.00	33.00
Montgomery, Ala.	39.00	36.00	33.00	31.00
New Orleans, La.	35.00	32.00	35.00	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	42.00	38.00	30.00	25.00
Greenville, Miss.	46.50	45.00	30.00	28.00
Clarksdale, Miss.	41–44.00	35–38.00	33.00	28.00
Coldwater, Miss.	38.00	34.00	30.00	28.00
Greenwood, Miss.	42.50	38.00	33.00	30.00
West Point, Miss.	33–35.00	30.00	33.00	30.00
Portageville, Mo.	35.00	26.00	29.00	24.00
Ripley, Tenn.	41.50	40.00	29.00	23.00
Savannah, Tenn.	35.00	33.00	30.00	29–30.00
Memphis, Tenn.	43.00	35.00	32.00	28.00
Newport, Ark.	36–42.00	35.00	30.00	28.00
Texarkana, Ark.	33.00	30.00	28.00	25.00
Wilmot, Ark.	40.00	35.00	29.00	25.00
Little Rock, Ark.	36–43.00	33.00	30.00	25.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	40.00	36.00	30.00	25.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	40.00	35.00	30.00	25.00
Dallas, Tex.	40.00	.....	35.00	32.00
Houston, Tex.	40–42.00	38–40.00	36.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	38–41.00	30–40.00	33.00	.....

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Oct. 28, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding days in 1921 and 1920, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Oct. 28, in each of the markets, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Oct. 28, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	150	125	175	125	150	125	113	141	223	303
Strict Good Mid.	150	100	100	113	100	125	100	125	100	88	110	173	243
Good Middling	100	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	63	76	108	183
Strict Middling	50	50	50	38	50	50	50	50	50	38	48	58	98
Middling	24.00	23.88	23.88	23.62	23.50	23.25	23.30	23.75	23.90	23.25	23.63	18.77	21.05
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	53	93	218
Low Middling	100	100	100	125	125	100	125	100	150	100	113	220	488
Strict Good Ord.[2]	175	150	150	200	200	175	225	150	250	175	185	345	720
Good Ordinary[2]	250	200	200	275	300	275	325	200	350	275	265	448	923
Yellow Tinged:													
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	37	6	45	123
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	50	50	62	54	135	218
Middling[2]	100	100	150	150	125	150	175	175	175	200	150	235	383
Strict Low Middling[2]	175	150	225	225	175	225	250	250	250	250	218	348	578
Low Middling[2]	275	200	300	300	250	300	325	325	325	300	290	453	838
Yellow Stained:													
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	125	150	150	100	115	223	370
Strict Middling[2]	200	150	200	175	150	175	225	250	225	237	199	313	485
Middling[2]	275	200	300	250	200	250	325	350	325	275	275	418	630
Blue Stained:													
Good Middling[2]	150	100	150	125	100	125	150	150	150	162	136	270	455
Strict Middling[2]	225	150	225	200	125	200	225	225	225	187	199	360	575
Middling[2]	300	200	300	275	150	275	300	300	300	300	270	453	715
Sales for week, bales	4,293	1,557	2,318	1,067	13,100	24,102	52,767	44,557	17,487	18,389[3]	179,637[3]	76,180	.....

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Oct. 28 amounted to 1,967,375 bales, compared with 1,326,727 bales during the corresponding period in 1921.

Closing Future Prices for October 28 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1921.

Month.	New York. 1922	1921	1920	New Orleans. 1922	1921	1920
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
December	24.19	18.74	20.93	23.56	18.19	20.37
January	23.90	18.60	20.28	23.54	18.25	19.78
March	23.96	18.50	20.07	23.56	18.10	19.50
May	23.85	18.10	19.85	23.46	17.67	19.33
July	23.60	17.65	19.48	23.33	17.20	19.20

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets for the Week Ending October 28.

Market.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Norfolk	23.31	23.75	24.00	23.75	23.62	24.00
Augusta	23.25	23.75	23.88	23.63	23.50	23.88
Savannah	23.25	23.75	23.88	23.60	23.50	23.88
Montgomery	22.75	23.19	23.37	23.12	23.12	23.62
New Orleans	23.12	23.37	23.62	23.62	23.50	23.25
Memphis	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50
Little Rock	22.50	23.00	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25
Dallas	22.70	23.15	23.35	23.00	22.90	23.30
Houston	23.20	23.75	23.85	23.50	23.35	23.75
Galveston	23.20	23.60	23.90	23.60	23.50	23.90
Average	23.03	23.46	23.66	23.46	23.37	23.63

Cotton Movement from August 1 to October 27.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	1922	1921	1913
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Port receipts	2,071	2,053	3,130
Port stocks	1,091	1,551	783
Interior receipts	3,025	2,720	2,222
Interior stocks	1,281	1,380	522
Into sight	4,089	3,529	4,355
Northern spinners' takings	464	529	509
Southern spinners' takings	990	1,229	616
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,385	4,519	2,911

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to October 27.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

To—	1922	1921	[1] 1913
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	381,030	394,119	772,965
France	194,068	215,090	337,965
Germany	227,514	379,258	704,143
Italy	101,248	100,865	87,037
Japan	102,320	272,303	55,171
China	3,800	54,652	.....
Spain	70,193	80,370	61,035
Belgium	48,915	49,726	53,858
Other countries	43,145	65,764	46,162
Total	1,172,233	1,612,147	2,118,336

[1] Exports for 1913 are for the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 24.

Exports for the week ending Oct. 27 amounted to 129,868 bales, compared with 174,158 bales the previous week, 133,365 bales for the corresponding week in 1921, and 319,208 bales for the week ending Oct. 24, 1913.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a good demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, 1 in.	23½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 in.	24
Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	24
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins.	25
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	25
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins.	26½
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ ins.	25½
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1⅛ inc.	25
Strict Low Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	26½
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins.	28
Strict Middling, shy 1⅛ ins.	27
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	29
Strict Middling, 1¼ ins.	34
Memphis:	
Strict Low Middling, full 1 1/16 ins.	25
Middling, full 1⅛ ins.	28
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 ins.	30
Strict Middling, 1¼ ins.	35½
Strict Middling, 1 5/16 ins.	37

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 23½¢ per lb. at New Orleans, and 23½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 28, 1922, and 18¾¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 19½¢ at Memphis on Oct. 29, 1921.

Lengths.	New Orleans. 1922	1921	Memphis. 1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	150	225	150	150
1⅛ ins.	375	600	350	600
1 3/16 ins.	550	1,000	650	1,100
1¼ ins.	800	1,400	850	1,400
1 5/16 ins.	.....	1,650	.....	.....
1⅜ ins.	.....	1,900	.....	.....

Quotations reported on Oct. 27 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1. grade, 37¢ per lb.; No. 2, 35½¢; No. 3, 34½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 44¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 41¢ for No. 2 grade, 38¢ for No. 3 grade, 35¢ for No. 4 grade, and 32¢ for No. 5 grade.

CAR SHORTAGE IN NORTHWEST.

(Concluded from front page.)

made on Oct. 20 indicated a gradual recovery to ranges as high as or slightly higher than those prevailing in early September. Winesaps, in particular, exhibited more strength, most sales of that variety ranging up to $1.75 per box. Last year during the period Sept. 12 to Oct. 15, sales of Extra Fancy grade, medium to large sizes, were reported as follows: Jonathans, $1.75–$2.25; Delicious, $2.75–$3.25, mostly $2.90–$3.25; Romes, $1.75–$2.15; and Winesaps, $2–$2.35.

In addition to the car shortage, a realization of the extent of worm damage tended to induce the firmer tone in the Northwestern market during October. With the harvest well under way or nearly completed in most districts, it was clearly evident that the codling moth had caused a loss of 25% in the estimated production. In some instances, growers had discontinued packing the Extra Fancy grade because the percentage of fruit reaching that standard did not justify the expense involved. It is expected, therefore, that a larger proportion of combination-grade apples will be shipped this season than for some years past.

Montana Growers Withholding Potato Shipments.

Like the growers in most other potato sections of the West, Montana farmers are shipping comparatively few potatoes, pending more favorable market conditions. Shipments to the last of October had filled only 450 cars, compared with about 900 cars to the same time last year. Total shipments during all of the 1921–22 season were 1,836 cars.

Chicago and other large terminal points in the Middle West are the normal outlet for Montana potatoes. However, growers are not going to do any appreciable amount of shipping to these markets when approximately $1 per 100 lbs. delivered is the best price offered for their No. 1 stock. Freight rates of 70¢–85¢ per 100 lbs., together with the expense of digging, sorting, sacking, and loading, make such a procedure virtually prohibitive from the growers' standpoint.

Montana has a large quantity of No. 1 potatoes, especially of the Netted Gem variety, according to reports of the supervising inspector employed jointly by the State and Federal Governments. However, unless there is a marked improvement in the potato situation in the near future some fields will be left without digging. Most of the farmers who are now digging expect to store their crop in cellars or pits. Later, if the market conditions warrant, the No. 1 stock will be graded out and shipped. If no improvement occurs in the market, many such potatoes will be left to rot in the pits.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 401.)

Wheat millfeeds.—Receipts of bran and middlings increased in consuming sections. Offerings of transit stuff showed a marked increase. In fact, during the early part of the week they were quoted at 50¢ per ton lower than prompt and November shipment offerings. Shipments were restricted because mills were unable to obtain a sufficient number of railroad cars. Prices held fairly steady; though slightly easier in the Northwest they held firm in the Southwest. The demand from Texas, while somewhat lighter than during recent weeks, coupled with a fairly good inquiry from Southern and Southeastern States, helped to maintain prices. Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds were draggy. Supplies in dealers' hands were reported as good. Storage stocks increased.

COTTONSEED MEAL DECLINES $2.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—A rather light demand for cottonseed cake and meal with heavy offerings from Valley markets resulted in a decline of about $2 per ton. The southern and southeastern demand was good. Dairy farmers, however, hesitated about purchasing their requirements at present quotations, which resulted in dullness and which temporarily at least has halted the market advance. Stocks at mills continued good and supplies in dealers' hands were reported as ample to take care of present needs. The export demand was quiet and the movement light.

Linseed cake and meal.—Trading in linseed cake and meal was light. Offerings by resellers were moderately large, and the demand was fair. Production of many mills was reported to be at maximum capacity, but the output of some was reported as sold ahead for some time, in a few instances for the next two or three months. Shipments were light, especially from the Northwest to eastern feeding centers because the lake and rail movement was still embargoed. Prices held firm on a basis of $49 Minneapolis and $50 Buffalo, though a few firm bids were accepted on a lower basis. Stocks were good.

FAIR DEMAND FOR GLUTEN.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was fair. Offerings by resellers both for immediate and deferred shipment were good. A few independent manufacturers who have sold the bulk of their output advanced their prices but the quotations issued by the largest manufacturers remained unchanged. Stocks, receipts, and shipments were good. Fairly good supplies are reported in the hands of retail dealers in the principal dairying sections.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices were slightly lower during the week. The demand was good for nearby shipment. Production and stocks continued in excess of present requirements. Little interest was shown by the trade in future offerings, which were very free. The scattered demand for immediate shipment tended to keep the market fairly well cleaned up, consequently but few pressing offerings were in evidence. The movement was fair.

Alfalfa meal.—There was little activity in the alfalfa meal market. The situation was very firm though prices were largely nominal. Offerings were light because of the inability of millers to obtain the necessary equipment to make shipment. A few of the important millers reported that they had not received cars for nearly a week. Although fairly good stocks are on hand mills will not make any offerings until cars are obtained. The demand was fair. No. 1 meal was quoted at about $2.50 per ton over No. 2, and Choice commanded a premium of $1.50 over No. 1 in most of the markets. The movement was light.

Missouri, Illinois, and California, in the order given, led in the production of sunflower seed in 1919 and together produced 95% of the total crop of the United States.

LAMBS GOING TO FEED LOTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

Although, according to best advices, a large proportion of the lambs have already been marketed from the early lambing sections of the West, Montana and Wyoming are believed to have considerable numbers of both fat and feeder stock which will come to market during the next few weeks. The relatively high prices prevailing have probably had something to do with holding this stock back but the car shortage has undoubtedly been the dominant factor.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending Oct. 31, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Absorption by Colloidal and Noncolloidal Soil Constituents. By M. S. Anderson, W. H. Fry, P. L. Gile, H. E. Middleton, and W. O. Robinson. Bureau of Soils. (Professional Paper.) Pp. 20. Oct. 21, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1122.) Price, 5¢.

A technical discussion of the subject of soil absorption of interest to investigators and students in soil chemistry.

List of Workers in Subjects Pertaining to Agriculture, 1921–1922. Part 1. United States Department of Agriculture. Pp. 87. Prepared in the Division of Publications. Price, 10¢.

List of Workers in Subjects Pertaining to Agriculture, 1921–1922. Part 2. State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Pp. 103. Prepared in the States Relations Service. Price, 10¢.

Producers' Cooperative Milk-Distributing Plants. By O. B. Jesness, W. H. Barber, and A. V. Swarthout, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and C. E. Clement, Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 44. Oct. 12, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1095.) Price, 10¢.

Discusses the advisability of establishing cooperative milk plants and suggests methods of financing and conducting them. Of interest to all commercial milk producers.

Reconnoissance Soil Survey of Northwest Texas. By William T. Carter, Jr., H. V. Geib, M. W. Beck, and A. C. Anderson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and T. M. Bushnell, J. F. Stroud, W. B. Francis, and Neal Gearreald of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 75, fig. 1, pls. 14 map 1. (From F. O. Soils, 1919.)

Shrinkage of Soft Pork Under Commercial Conditions. By L. B. Burk, Investigator in Marketing Live Stock and Meats, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 40, figs. 3. October, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1086.) Price, 10¢.

This report is the result of a study undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the causes for differences in the market prices of firm, soft, and oily (peanut-fed) hogs.

Soil Survey of Flagler County, Florida. By Arthur E. Taylor. Pp. 41, fig. 1, map. (From F. O. Soils, 1918.) Price, 15¢.

Tests of Drainage Pumping Plants in the Southern States. By W. B. Gregory, Irrigation Engineer. Pp. 54, pls. 2, figs. 9. Contribution from the Bureau of Public Roads. (Professional Paper.) June, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1067.) Price, 10¢.

Of interest to drainage engineers and others engaged in the reclamation of wet lands.

United States Grades for Rye. Recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. By H. J. Besley, E. G. Boerner, and J. H. Cox, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Pp. 6. October, 1922. (Department Circular 246.) Price, 5¢.

Utilization of Basswood. By Warren D. Brush, Scientific Assistant. Pp. 64, pls. 8, figs. 7. Contribution from the Forest Service (Professional Paper.) June 5, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1007.)

This bulletin enumerates the various uses for basswood by factories, and suggests that owners of land suitable mainly for timber production in the basswood region will find it advantageous to encourage the growth of this species.

Weather

GERMINATION AND GROWTH OF GRAIN BENEFITED BY WARMTH

Light to Moderate Precipitation Falls in Most of West—Generally Favorable to Fruit.

Temperatures favorable for germination and growth of fall seeded crops prevailed throughout the greater part of the country during the week ending Oct. 31. The average daily temperature was from 12° to over 16° above the normal in the lower Missouri and central Mississippi Valleys. The week was somewhat cooler than normal in the Northeast and slightly cooler in the far Southwest.

Very little rain fell in central and eastern districts, except in the far Southeast, but precipitation occurred in most of the West, with generous amounts on the north Pacific coast, in central Texas and Oklahoma, and in parts of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Arizona. Precipitation came in the form of snow in some of the elevated mountain districts.

The precipitation interfered very little with farm operations, and wherever the amounts were fairly copious plowing and seeding were advanced. Many districts of the Middle West and West, however, had insufficient moisture for germination and growth of grain already seeded, or for the proper preparation of the ground for this work. Pastures and ranges were improved in many parts of the West, but pastures and meadows were in need of moisture in most eastern districts. Roads continued in good condition for marketing crops except in a few places where the rainfall was moderately heavy.

GRAINS FAVORED IN SOUTHWEST.

Small grains.—There was sufficient rainfall to materially benefit fall sown grains in western Iowa, southeastern Nebraska, central Kansas, and the greater part of Oklahoma and Texas. The rains will be especially beneficial in central Kansas where moisture was badly needed, and will facilitate the germination of much grain that was sown in dry soil in Oklahoma. The drought was broken in most of Texas where much grain remains to be seeded. Little or no rain occurred in the extreme lower Missouri and Ohio Valleys. The soil continued in fairly satisfactory condition in Missouri and Ohio, but in other Ohio Valley States rain was needed, especially in Kentucky. Wheat was up to a good stand in Indiana, but stands were uneven in Illinois because of deficiency of moisture.

Grains were benefited in Utah and Wyoming by the rains and snows of the week and increased moisture was helpful in north Pacific areas, but in other Rocky Mountain and Plateau States it continued too dry. It was also too dry for seeding winter oats in central Gulf States, but conditions continued favorable in the east Gulf section, with beneficial rains in the west section at the close of the week. Rice harvest progressed rather slowly in California, but harvest and threshing were well advanced in the lower Mississippi Valley.

Corn.—Very favorable weather conditions continued for harvesting corn, and husking, shredding, and cribbing made rapid progress. The work was nearly completed in many of the Southern and far Northern States. Although the week was too warm for comfortable working in parts of the central Mississippi Valley, where unusually high temperatures prevailed, good progress was made in husking.

Cotton.—Fair and moderately warm weather was the rule throughout the cotton belt although showers were very general in the western portion near the close of the week. Late cotton was turning out well in northern North Carolina and picking was about completed in the southern portion. The crop was nearly all gathered in Tennessee, and picking was completed in many localities in Arkansas. Harvest was well advanced in northern and northwestern Texas and was practically completed in other parts of that State, as well as in Oklahoma.

CALIFORNIA TRUCK BENEFITED.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Winter vegetables made excellent growth in southern California and rains the first part of the week benefited vegetation in southern Texas. Fall gardens made little progress in the northern half of Texas, however, and rain was needed for truck in the lower Mississippi Valley. The soil was improved and truck planting was resumed in Florida, except in the southern portion, and locally in the central division where the rains were unfavorable. Fall truck improved in North Carolina where preparations for planting lettuce made satisfactory progress. Many acres of tomatoes and peppers were still in the fields in Georgia where the growers were awaiting warnings of cold weather before harvesting.

Satisfactory progress was made in harvesting white and sweet potatoes and sugar beets under favorable weather conditions. The rain that fell in Utah was particularly favorable to the sugar beet harvest. The weather also favored the harvesting of peanuts in the important growing districts of the South. The cutting and grinding of sugar cane progressed satisfactorily with good results. The growing cane shows vigorous stand in Georgia.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—There was sufficient moisture during the week to benefit pastures and ranges in the north Pacific and many Rocky Mountain districts, as well as in the lower Missouri Valley and parts of the lower Great Plains, but rainfall was needed for pastures and meadows in practically all of the eastern part of the country, except in the extreme southeast. Pastures were greatly benefited in central and southern Texas, but continued dry in most of the northern half of the State where stock water was scarce.

Pastures were generally poor in Oklahoma, and were practically gone in much of Kansas. The range continued poor to barren in New Mexico with little winter feed. Stock were fair to poor in that State and were still moving out. The first precipitation of importance since Sept. 2 occurred on Oct. 29 and 30 in the form of rain or snow over the major grazing areas in Arizona. The water supply was augmented and the pastures refreshed, helping the stock situation materially. The lower range was benefited by rain in north central and western Colorado. There was some loss of live stock in south-central Colorado from lack of water.

Rather general, copious rains fell in much of Utah with great benefit to ranges. There was sufficient precipitation to benefit ranges in Wyoming, Montana, northern Idaho, western Washington and Oregon, northern California, and southern Nevada. Pastures and ranges were dry and short in southern Idaho and cattle and sheep were being fed. Stock were ranging mostly on harvested fields in North Dakota. Feed on pastures and ranges was adequate in western South Dakota but less plentiful in the eastern portion of the State.

Stock were thin and feeding necessary in Minnesota. The dry weather was favorable for shipping stock from the northwestern districts. Stock water was scarce in many Ohio Valley regions, and wells were running dry in some sections of Minnesota. Clover hulling was nearing completion in Wisconsin.

Fruit.—Freezing weather in Colorado did some damage to unharvested fruit, and raisins were slightly damaged by rain in California. Otherwise the weather continued generally favorable for fruit, although the ripening of citrus in Florida was further retarded by the prevailing warm weather. Shipping of citrus fruits became more active from Florida. Apple harvest in the far Northwestern States made satisfactory progress and was nearing completion in many sections. The prune crop was secured in good condition in California, and the harvesting of a good crop of walnuts was well advanced, while oranges were maturing satisfactorily and lemons were setting well.

Unseasonably Warm in Interior Sections During Past Week.

Relatively low barometric pressure persisted over the Gulf of Mexico throughout the week and rainfall was rather frequent during the latter half over the Florida peninsula. There was much cloudy, rainy weather also in the north Pacific coast district, but elsewhere very little rain fell, except for general showers over parts of the central Great Plains States, the central Rocky Mountain districts, and much of the Southwest during the last days of the week.

An extensive high-pressure area gradually spread southward from the Hudson Bay region and overspread the Central and Northern States east of the Mississippi the latter part of the week, accompanied by clear, moderately cool weather, but temperatures persisted high for the season throughout much of the interior of the country.

Chart 1 (p. 408) shows that the week was unseasonably warm in the interior and northwestern portions of the country. Temperatures were especially high in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, where in some areas the weekly means were 16° to 18° above normal. It was 3° to 6° cooler than the normal in the Northeast, and temperatures were slightly deficient in Central and Southern States west of the Rocky Mountains. Freezing weather occurred in the Northeastern States, extending over the mountain sections southward to West Virginia, but elsewhere east of the central Great Plains freezing temperatures were not experienced except at a few points in the upper Lake region. Freezing temperatures were very general over the western Great Plains and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau States, the lowest reported for the week being 6° at Flagstaff, Ariz., on the 29th.

Chart 2 (p. 408) shows that considerable rain fell during the week in the extreme Southeast, in much of Texas, and Oklahoma, central Kansas, and eastern Nebraska. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains there was very little rainfall, with many localities reporting none. Showers were general in the central and upper Rocky Mountain districts and also in the Pacific Coast States, with moderate to heavy rainfall in the north Pacific coast section.

Sunshine was very deficient in portions of the upper Lake region, the interior of the Northeast, and in the far Northwest, and there was considerable cloudy weather in the east Gulf districts. Throughout the interior of the country, the amounts were

excessive, especially in the central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, where the entire week was practically cloudless.

Average November Weather.

The figures in the last two columns of the table on this page show the normal temperature and precipitation for the month of November at various Weather Bureau stations throughout the country. There is a pronounced seasonal decrease in temperature during the month of November, the normals being generally from 10° to 15° lower than for the preceding month, except on the Pacific coast, where the decreases amount to only 3° or 4°. The most pronounced decreases in temperature during this month occur in the districts between the Great Lakes and the northern Rocky Mountains. The November normals in this area range from 22° to 30°, but to the southward there is a progressive increase to about 60° along the Gulf coast. On the Pacific coast they range from 45° in the north to nearly 60° in the south.

Cold waves of considerable severity sometimes advance from the Canadian Northwest and overspread the Central-Northern States during November, but these usually lose force rapidly in their eastward and southward progress. Zero temperatures have never been recorded in November south of the Ohio River and the central portions of Missouri and Kansas in the interior, nor south of New York in the East, although freezing weather has been known to occur as far south as Tampa, Fla. The lowest temperature ever recorded in November at a regular Weather Bureau station is 33° below zero at Havre, Mont., in 1896. South of a line extending from central Oklahoma eastward through central Arkansas, the northern portions of the east Gulf States, central South Carolina, and eastern North Carolina, killing frost does not usually occur until after Nov. 1.

East of the Rocky Mountains, the heaviest rainfall during November usually occurs in the central and lower Mississippi Valley where at some places the normals are more than 4 ins. From this area the amounts decrease in all directions, the falling off being especially marked to the westward and northwestward; the normals for the month in the Dakotas, Nebraska, and central and western Kansas are less than 1 in. Precipitation is usually comparatively scanty also in the middle and south Atlantic Coast States, where the means are mostly less than 3 ins. In the southeastern portion of the Florida peninsula, there is a remarkable decrease of normal rainfall from 8–10 ins. in October to 2–3 ins. in November. On the Pacific coast the rainy season becomes more pronounced in November, the normals for the month ranging from about 1 in. on the extreme southern coast to 14–20 ins. at some cooperative stations in the north. November is frequently the month of maximum precipitation in some sections of the north Pacific coast area.

There is usually considerable snowfall in northern districts east of the Rocky Mountains in November, the averages in extreme northern Michigan and the interior of New York being about 15 ins. The amounts decrease rapidly to the southward, however, as the normals fall off to 1 in. in extreme northern Virginia and in the central portions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. In the elevated districts of the far West there is also a material increase in the amount of snowfall over the preceding month.

WEEKLY TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION—NOVEMBER NORMALS.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 31. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 31. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 31. Departure from normal.	November normals. Temperature.	November normals. Precipitation.
GULF STATES.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
Jacksonville	70	+2	0.4	−0.2	62	2.2
Miami	76	0	2.6	+1.1	72	2.6
Key West	84	+7	1.7	+0.9	74	2.4
Tampa	74	+3	4.4	+3.9	67	1.7
Pensacola	68	+2	0.6	−0.5	60	3.7
Mobile	66	+1	0.7	−0.2	59	3.7
Montgomery	66	+4	0.1	−0.5	56	3.1
Anniston	62	+4	T.	−0.5	52	3.4
Birmingham	64	+4	0	−0.5	54	3.4
Meridian	64	+5	T.	−0.8	53	4.1
Vicksburg	68	+6	T.	−0.8	57	4.2
New Orleans	70	+3	0.7	−0.1	62	3.8
Shreveport	64	+3	0	−1.0	55	4.1
Little Rock	66	+7	0	−0.7	52	4.6
Fort Smith	64	+8	T.	−0.6	50	3.3
Bentonville	62	+9	0	−0.6	47	3.0
Oklahoma	62	+6	2.0	+1.4	48	2.2
Abilene	62	+3	1.3	+0.9	53	1.2
Forth Worth	68	+7	0.9	+0.3	55	1.6
Dallas	64	.....	0.7	.....	.....	.....
Palestine	66	+4	0.2	−0.7	57	3.6
Taylor	66	+2	1.4	+0.8	58	2.6
Houston	66	.....	0.8	.....	.....	.....
Galveston	68	−1	2.2	+1.0	63	4.0
Corpus Christi	72	+3	1.5	+0.9	63	2.4
San Antonio	70	+5	1.9	+1.5	59	1.8
Del Rio	68	+2	0.9	+0.5	60	1.2
OHIO VALLEY AND TENNESSEE.						
Memphis	68	+10	0	−0.7	52	4.6
Nashville	60	+4	0	−0.7	49	3.8
Chattanooga	60	+3	0	−0.7	50	3.6
Knoxville	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	3.6
Lexington	60	+9	0	−0.5	45	3.5
Louisville	60	+6	0	−0.8	47	4.2
Evansville	64	+12	0	−0.7	45	4.1
Indianapolis	58	+9	0	−0.6	42	3.5
Cincinnati	54	+4	0	−0.6	42	3.2
Dayton	56	+8	0	−0.5	42	2.9
Columbus	56	+6	0	−0.6	42	3.1
Parkersburg	52	+2	0	−0.5	43	2.8
Elkins	48	+2	0	−0.4	40	2.9
Pittsburgh	48	−3	T.	−0.5	43	2.6
LAKE REGION.						
Canton	34	−8	0.1	−0.6	34	3.4
Syracuse	38	−8	0.1	−0.7	39	2.7
Oswego	40	−6	T.	−0.7	39	3.4
Buffalo	42	−5	T.	−0.8	39	3.4
Erie	44	−5	T.	−0.8	41	3.6
Cleveland	48	−1	0	−0.5	41	2.8
Sandusky	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	2.7
Toledo	48	0	0	−0.4	40	2.6
Detroit	48	+1	0	−0.5	39	2.6
Saginaw	46	+1	0	−0.5	36	2.3
Alpena	42	0	T.	−0.7	34	2.6
Grand Rapids	50	+5	0	−0.5	38	2.5
Chicago	58	+8	0	−0.6	41	2.5
Fort Wayne	52	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	54	+8	0	−0.5	37	2.0
Green Bay	48	+7	0	−0.4	32	2.0
Escanaba	44	+5	T.	−0.6	32	2.3
Ludington	48	.....	T.	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	38	0	T.	−0.6	31	2.9
Marquette	42	+2	0	−0.8	32	2.8
Duluth	44	+5	T.	−0.5	30	1.6
UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.						
St. Paul	56	+14	T.	−0.4	32	1.3
La Crosse	56	+11	0	−0.6	35	1.5
Madison	56	+12	0	−0.4	35	1.8
Charles City	58	+16	T.	−0.4	33	1.4
Dubuque	58	+12	T.	−0.5	37	1.8
Davenport	60	+12	0	−0.4	39	1.8
Des Moines	64	+16	0.6	+0.2	38	1.5
Keokuk	62	+12	0	−0.4	41	1.8
Peoria	60	+14	T.	−0.5	38	2.6
Terre Haute	60	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Springfield, Ill.	60	+10	0	−0.5	42	2.7
Hannibal	62	+12	0.3	0	40	2.0
St. Louis	64	+12	T.	−0.4	43	2.9
Cairo	62	+7	0	−0.5	47	4.0
PACIFIC COAST.						
Tatoosh Island	50	+1	4.1	+1.5	46	12.1
Seattle	48	0	2.0	+1.4	44	5.9
North Head	50	−1	4.5	+3.5	48	6.3
Portland, Oreg.	52	+1	3.2	+2.3	47	6.5
Roseburg	52	+2	1.6	+0.9	46	4.4
Eureka	50	−2	1.5	+0.9	51	5.7
Red Bluff	56	−4	0.2	−0.2	54	3.2
Sacramento	58	−1	0.2	−0.1	54	2.2
San Francisco	58	−1	0.2	−0.2	56	2.5
Fresno	60	−1	0.5	+0.3	55	1.0
San Luis Obispo	56	−2	0.4	0	56	1.7
Los Angeles	64	0	0.2	0	61	1.5
San Diego	62	0	0.1	0	60	0.8

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 31. Average.	Temperature. Week ending Oct. 31. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 31. Total.	Precipitation. Week ending Oct. 31. Departure from normal.	November normals. Temperature.	November normals. Precipitation.
ATLANTIC COAST.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.	°	Ins.
Eastport	38	−6	T.	−1.1	37	4.1
Portland, Me.	42	−3	T.	−0.8	38	3.8
Burlington	36	−5	0.1	−0.6	34	2.6
Northfield	34	−5	T.	−0.6	32	2.6
Concord	42	−3	T.	−0.8	38	3.4
Boston	46	−3	T.	−0.8	42	4.1
Nantucket	46	−5	0	−0.8	45	3.3
New Haven	46	−3	0	−0.9	40	3.6
Albany	42	−5	0	−0.7	39	2.8
Ithaca	38	−8	0.1	−0.6	39	2.6
Binghamton	40	−4	0.1	−0.5	38	2.3
New York	46	−6	T.	−0.8	44	3.4
Scranton	44	−2	T.	−0.6	39	2.3
Harrisburg	50	+1	T.	−0.6	42	2.4
Philadelphia	50	−1	0	−0.7	45	3.1
Trenton	46	−5	T.	−0.8	44	3.4
Atlantic City	50	−2	0	−0.8	46	3.2
Baltimore	52	−2	0	−0.8	46	2.9
Washington	52	0	0	−0.8	45	2.7
Norfolk	56	−1	0	−1.0	51	2.7
Richmond	56	+1	T.	−0.9	49	2.4
Lynchburg	56	+2	0	−0.8	47	2.8
Wytheville	54	+5	0	−0.8	43	3.0
Asheville	54	+3	0	−0.8	45	3.3
Charlotte	60	+3	0	−0.8	51	2.9
Raleigh	58	+2	0	−0.9	50	2.4
Hatteras	60	−2	0	−1.4	56	4.7
Wilmington	62	+3	0	−0.8	54	2.4
Charleston	66	+2	0	−0.6	58	2.9
Greenville	60	.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, S. C.	62	+2	0	−0.7	54	2.2
Augusta	64	+3	0	−0.5	54	2.9
Atlanta	64	+6	T.	−0.5	52	3.4
Macon	64	+5	0.1	−0.4	53	3.1
Savannah	66	+2	T.	−0.7	58	2.4
Thomasville	68	+4	1.0	+0.4	58	2.6
MOUNTAIN REGION.						
Miles City	50	+10	0.4	+0.3	31	0.6
Havre	44	+5	T.	−0.1	31	0.8
Kalispell	46	+8	0.1	−0.1	32	1.9
Helena	48	+8	T.	−0.1	33	0.7
Yellowstone Park	40	+4	0.3	+0.1	29	1.4
Sheridan	48	+7	0.9	.....	34	.....
Lander	42	+6	1.6	+1.4	29	0.6
Cheyenne	46	+6	0.2	+0.1	35	0.4
Grand Junction	48	0	0.2	+0.1	40	0.6
Denver	54	+8	0.1	+0.1	40	0.5
Pueblo	52	+5	T.	−0.2	39	0.4
Amarillo	58	+7	T.	−0.4	44	1.2
El Paso	56	−1	0.2	0	51	0.6
Roswell	56	+2	T.	−0.3	48	1.2
Santa Fe	44	−1	0.1	−0.1	38	0.8
Flagstaff	38	−2	1.1	+0.7	35	1.4
Phoenix	62	−3	T.	−0.1	59	1.0
Yuma	66	−3	0	−T.	62	0.3
Independence	58	+3	0	−0.1	49	0.3
Tonopah	44	−3	0	−0.3	41	0.9
Modena	44	−2	0.4	+0.3	39	0.6
Salt Lake City	52	+4	0.6	+0.2	41	1.4
Reno	46	0	T.	−0.1	41	1.1
Winnemucca	42	−2	T.	−0.1	38	0.7
Pocatello	50	+7	0.2	0	36	0.6
Boise	52	+5	T.	−0.3	41	0.9
Lewiston	46	−1	0.1	−0.2	41	1.3
Baker	44	+3	T.	−0.1	35	1.2
Walla Walla	50	+1	0.3	0	43	2.1
Spokane	44	0	0.4	0	38	2.3
MISSOURI VALLEY.						
Springfield, Mo.	64	+12	0	−0.6	44	2.6
Columbia, Mo.	66	+17	0	−0.6	42	2.3
Kansas City	66	+16	0.2	−0.3	42	1.8
St. Joseph	64	.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....
Topeka	66	+16	0.1	−0.3	42	1.3
Iola	64	+13	T.	−0.6	43	1.4
Wichita	64	+11	1.1	+0.5	44	1.2
Dodge City	62	+13	T.	−0.3	40	0.6
Concordia	64	+15	0.4	0	40	0.9
North Platte	54	+10	0.1	−0.1	37	0.4
Lincoln	64	+16	1.0	+0.6	38	0.8
Omaha	66	+18	1.2	+0.7	38	1.1
Sioux City	60	+15	0.6	+0.2	34	1.0
Valentine	52	+10	0.1	−0.2	34	0.7
Rapid City	50	+9	0.5	+0.3	34	0.5
Pierre	50	+7	0.3	+0.2	34	0.4
Huron	52	+11	0.1	−0.1	32	0.6
Moorhead	50	+12	T.	−0.4	27	1.0
Devils Lake	46	+13	0.3	0	23	0.7
Bismarck	48	+9	0.4	+0.2	28	0.7
Williston	46	+9	0.4	+0.3	27	0.6

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

CHART 1.—DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., OCTOBER 31, 1922.

CHART 2.—PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., OCTOBER 31, 1922.

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